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This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 CFR 1.53(c).

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Respectfully submitted,

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35766

3110 0017

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April 15, 2002

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Assistant Commissioner for Patents
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Crystal Plaza Building 2, Room
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U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Re: **New United States Provisional Patent Application**
Title: **TB VACCINES**
Inventors: **LIU, J., CHEN, J., and ALEXANDER, D.C.**

We apply in the name of J. Liu, J. Chen, and D.C. Alexander for a provisional patent application entitled **TB VACCINES**.

In addition to the \$150.00 filing fee, included in our firm cheque, we enclose the following documents:

1. provisional application cover page; and
2. patent application

Please direct any questions to Kathryn Schubert at 416-941-9027.

Yours very truly,


Gervas W. Wall
Registration No. 35766

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Tuberculosis Vaccines Including Recombinant BCG Strains Expressing Alanine Dehydrogenase, Serine Dehydratase and/or Glutamine Synthetase

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to tuberculosis (TB) vaccines.

Background of the Invention

50372450, 041502

TB is a deadly contagious disease caused by the infectious agent, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It kills 2 million people each year. The World Health Organization (WHO) 2001 annual report estimated that there would be 8.4 million new TB cases in 1999, up from 8.0 million in 1997. If the present trend continues, it is estimated that between 2000 and 2020, nearly one billion people will be newly infected, 200 million people will become ill and 35 million will die from TB. The spread of HIV/AIDS and the emergence of multidrug-resistant TB contribute to the worsening impact of this disease. Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG), an attenuated strain of *Mycobacterium bovis*, is currently the only available vaccine for the prevention of TB. In animal models of infection, BCG vaccination has been demonstrated to induce protective immunity against a *M. tuberculosis* challenge (Baldwins et al., 1998). In humans, BCG vaccination has demonstrated consistent protection against the childhood forms of TB, especially meningitis. However, BCG vaccination is controversial due to variations in its efficacy for protecting adults from pulmonary TB (Fine, 1989; Colditz et al., 1994; Sterne et al., 1998). Trials conducted in the 1940s and 1950s in developed countries such as the United Kingdom, Denmark and North America demonstrated the vaccine to be highly efficient (70-80%). However, in the single largest clinical trial, which took place in India in 1970s and involved more than 265,000 persons, BCG vaccination provided no detectable protection against pulmonary TB. Thus, there is an urgent need to generate an improved vaccine(s) to replace the BCG and to prevent TB.

Several explanations have been suggested for the variation in protective efficacy of BCG (Andersen, 2001). The most prominent hypothesis is that exposure to environmental mycobacteria sensitizes the host against mycobacteria in general, thereby providing

heterologus immunity that obscures the potential benefits of BCG vaccination (Fine, 1995; Fine and Vynnycky, 1998). Furthermore, a recent study showed that the multiplication of BCG was inhibited in animals sensitized with environmental mycobacteria, and consequently BCG vaccination elicited only a transient immune response and failed to provide protective immunity against TB (Brandt et al., 2002). This study also supports the long-standing observation that the induction of immunity to TB requires productive infection by BCG. BCG is a live vaccine; killed BCG does not provide protection. Like *M. tuberculosis*, BCG is capable of forming granulomas and abscesses in various tissues in the infected host (Hogan et al., 2001). The ability of *M. tuberculosis* and *M. bovis* BCG to survive and persist within granulomas, a hostile environment with restricted access to nutrients and reduced oxygen tension, appears to be dependent on the ability of the bacteria to adapt their metabolism to the available source of carbohydrate, nitrogen, and energy (Barclay and Wheeler, 1989). A recent study revealed that fatty acids serve as a source of carbohydrates and are required for persistence of *M. tuberculosis* in mice and activated macrophages (McKinney et al., 2000). Following vaccination in immunocompetent individuals, BCG may persist for certain periods before it is eliminated from the host (Dunn and North 1995; Lagranderie et al., 1996; Moisan et al., 2001).

The key to developing a new and effective TB vaccine is to provide long-term protection (Orme, 2001; Young, 2000). Existing BCG vaccines impart protection against the manifestations of TB in children, but their efficacy wanes over a period of 10 to 15 years, presumably because the protective immunity induced by BCG is gradually lost (Orme, 2001). New strategies to developing an improved vaccine have included the use of attenuated mycobacteria, subunit vaccines and DNA vaccines (Andersen, 2001). However, none of these have proved to be more potent than, or even as effective as BCG. Survival and growth of *M. bovis* BCG is necessary for eliciting protective immunity. It has been shown that early treatment of infected mice with isoniazid to inhibit bacillary growth prevents the development of acquired resistance. BCG strains that persist for extended periods within the host are required in order to obtain more effective vaccines. As such, there is a need for novel, recombinant strains of Bacille Calmette-Guérin.

Summary of the Invention

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The invention provides vaccines that overcome the limited ability of BCG strains to use naturally occurring amino acids as the nitrogen source for growth. Furthermore, L-alanine, D-alanine, or L-serine inhibits the growth of BCG strains even when ammonium is present. Expressing a functional alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO: 2] in BCG strains relieves the growth inhibition of BCG by alanine. Similarly, expressing a functional L-serine dehydratase [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO: 6] in BCG strains relieves the growth inhibition of BCG by L-serine. The mechanism for such inhibition occurs through blockage of glutamine synthetase. Overexpression of glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7] to [SEQ ID NO: 14] in BCG relieves the growth inhibition of BCG by alanine and L-serine. Recombinant BCG strains that express (or overexpress) a functional alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO: 2], a L-serine dehydratase [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO: 6], and/or glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7] to [SEQ ID NO: 14] survive and persist longer within the host and consequently induce long-term protective immunity. Such persistent recombinant BCG strains provide more effective vaccines for the prevention of TB and other mycobacterial infections.

The present invention relates to recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis* BCG, which express DNA encoding an alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO: 2], a L-serine dehydratase [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO: 6], and/or a glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7] to [SEQ ID NO: 14]. We found that, due to the lack of a functional alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:3; SEQ ID NO: 4], BCG cannot utilize alanine (L-alanine or D-alanine) as the only nitrogen source for growth. We further found that alanine (L-alanine or D-alanine) inhibits the growth of all BCG vaccine strains. Said inhibition is relieved by expressing a functional alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO: 2] in BCG. Similarly, BCG cannot utilize L-serine as the only nitrogen source for growth and that growth of BCG is inhibited by L-serine. Expressing a L-serine dehydratase [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO: 6] in BCG strains relieves the growth inhibition by L-serine.

Alanine (L-alanine or D-alanine) and L-serine inhibits BCG growth likely by blocking the activity of glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7] to [SEQ ID NO: 14]. Overexpression of

glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7] to [SEQ ID NO: 14] in BCG relieves the growth inhibition of BCG by alanine and L-serine. Glutamine synthetase, in conjunction with glutamate synthase, provides glutamine and glutamate, which are essential for biosynthesis of all amino acids, proteins, purines and pyrimidines. Inhibition of glutamine synthetase stops cell growth. Supplying amino acids that can be converted to glutamate such as L-glutamine, L-glutamate, L-aspartate, and L-asparagine can relieve such inhibition. Indeed, our data show that the inhibition of BCG growth by alanine (L-alanine or D-alanine) or L-serine is relieved by supplementing growth medium with L-glutamine, L-glutamate, L-aspartate, or L-asparagine.

Since BCG is a live vaccine, recombinant BCG strains expressing or overexpressing a functional alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO: 2], a L-serine dehydratase [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO: 6], and/or a glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7] to [SEQ ID NO: 14] survive longer within the human host and subsequently induce long-term memory immunity. These recombinant BCG strains provide extremely useful vaccines.

The present invention relates to a live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain comprising a nucleic acid capable of expression, the nucleic acid encoding at least one protein or polypeptide that exhibits alanine dehydrogenase activity [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2], glutamine synthetase activity [SEQ ID NO:7 to SEQ ID NO:14], or L-serine dehydratase activity [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6].

The invention also relates to a live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain comprising a nucleic acid capable of expression, the nucleic acid encoding at least one protein or polypeptide selected from the group consisting of alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2], glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7 to SEQ ID NO:14] and L-serine dehydratase [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6].

The invention further relates to a live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain comprising a nucleic acid capable of expression, the nucleic acid comprises all or part of at least one nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of [SEQ ID NO:1], [SEQ ID NO:2], [SEQ ID NO:5], [SEQ ID NO:6], [SEQ ID NO:7], [SEQ ID NO:8],

[SEQ ID NO:9], [SEQ ID NO:10], [SEQ ID NO:11], [SEQ ID NO:12], [SEQ ID NO:13] and [SEQ ID NO:14].

In one embodiment, the live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain is selected from the group consisting of *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Russia, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Moreau, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Japan, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Sweden, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Birkhaug, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Prague, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Glaxo, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Denmark, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Tice, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Frappier, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Connaught, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Phipps, and *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Pasteur.

Another aspect of the invention is a pharmaceutical composition comprising a live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain comprising a nucleic acid capable of expression, the nucleic acid encoding at least one protein or polypeptide that exhibits alanine dehydrogenase activity [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2], glutamine synthetase activity [SEQ ID NO:7 to SEQ ID NO:14], or L-serine dehydratase activity [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6].

The invention also relates to a live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain comprising a nucleic acid capable of expression, the nucleic acid encoding at least one protein or polypeptide selected from the group consisting of alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2], glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7 to SEQ ID NO:14] and L-serine dehydratase [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6].

In yet another aspect of the invention there is a pharmaceutical composition comprising a live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain comprising a nucleic acid capable of expression, the nucleic acid comprises all or part of at least one nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of [SEQ ID NO:1], [SEQ ID NO:2], [SEQ ID NO:5], [SEQ ID NO:6], [SEQ ID NO:7], [SEQ ID NO:8], [SEQ ID NO:9], [SEQ ID NO:10], [SEQ ID NO:11], [SEQ ID NO:12], [SEQ ID NO:13] and [SEQ ID NO:14].

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In a further aspect of the invention there is a vaccine or immunogenic composition for treatment or prophylaxis of a mammal against challenge by mycobacteria comprising a live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain comprising a nucleic acid capable of expression, the nucleic acid encoding at least one protein or polypeptide that exhibits alanine dehydrogenase activity [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2], glutamine synthetase activity [SEQ ID NO:7 to SEQ ID NO:14], or L-serine dehydratase activity [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6].

In another aspect of the invention there is a vaccine or immunogenic composition for treatment or prophylaxis of a mammal against challenge by mycobacteria comprising a live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain comprising a nucleic acid capable of expression, the nucleic acid encoding at least one protein or polypeptide selected from the group consisting of alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2], glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7 to SEQ ID NO:14] and L-serine dehydratase [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6].

In yet another aspect of the invention there is a vaccine or immunogenic composition for treatment or prophylaxis of a mammal against challenge by mycobacteria comprising a live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain comprising a nucleic acid capable of expression, the nucleic acid comprises all or part of at least one nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of [SEQ ID NO:1], [SEQ ID NO:2], [SEQ ID NO:5], [SEQ ID NO:6], [SEQ ID NO:7], [SEQ ID NO:8], [SEQ ID NO:9], [SEQ ID NO:10], [SEQ ID NO:11], [SEQ ID NO:12], [SEQ ID NO:13] and [SEQ ID NO:14]. In a preferred embodiment the vaccine or immunogenic composition is for the treatment or prophylaxis of a mammal against challenge by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. In another preferred embodiment the vaccine or immunogenic compositions of the current invention further comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In yet another preferred embodiment the vaccine or immunogenic compositions further comprise adjuvants. In a another embodiment the vaccine or immunogenic compositions further comprises immunogenic materials from one or more other pathogens.

Another aspect of this invention relates to a method for treatment or prophylaxis of a mammal against challenge by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* or *Mycobacterium bovis* comprising administering to the mammal a vaccine or immunogenic composition of the instant invention. In one embodiment the mammal is a cow. In another embodiment the mammal is a human. In yet another embodiment the vaccine or immunogenic composition is administered in the presence of an adjuvant.

A further aspect of the invention is a method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a mammal against cancer comprising administering to the mammal a vaccine or immunogenic composition of the current invention. In one embodiment the cancer is bladder cancer. In another embodiment the vaccine or immunogenic composition is administered in the presence of an adjuvant.

The invention also relates to a test kit comprising the live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain of the instant invention.

The invention further relates to a media composition for inhibiting the growth of *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG comprising alanine as the only nitrogen source for growth. In another embodiment serine is the only nitrogen source for growth. In another embodiment, the media compositions of the current invention further comprise a carbon source, iron, magnesium, and SO₄. In one embodiment the carbon source is selected from the group consisting of glycerol, dextrose, citrate, and glucose.

The current invention relates to a method for inhibiting the growth of *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG comprising the steps of (a) obtaining a sample comprising *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG and (b) culturing the sample in a selective media. In one embodiment the selective media comprises alanine as the only nitrogen source. In yet another embodiment the selective media comprises serine as the only nitrogen source.

Another aspect of the invention relates to a method for culturing *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG comprising the steps of (a) obtaining a sample comprising *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG and (b) culturing the sample in a selective media.

culturing the sample in differential media. In one embodiment the differential media comprises histidine.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Preferred embodiments of the invention will be described in relation to the drawings in which:

Fig. 1. Cloning of the *ald* gene. First, a 4.5 kb *ScaI* fragment of *M. tuberculosis* genomic DNA containing the *ald* gene [SEQ ID NO:1] was ligated to *Ecl*136II-linearized pUC19 to generate pUC-ALD. Then, mycobacterial plasmid pALD was created by ligating the 1.9 kb *KpnI* fragment containing the *ald* gene [SEQ ID NO:1] to *KpnI*-linearized pMD31.

Fig. 2. Cloning of the *sdaA* gene.

Cloning of *sdaA* [SEQ ID NO:5] was accomplished in two steps. First, a 9.5 kb *Bam*HI fragment of *M. tuberculosis* genomic DNA was ligated to *Bam*HI-linearized pMD31 to generate pSDA1. Plasmid pSDAA was generated by cleavage of pSDA1 with *Pst*I, followed by self-ligation of the 10.9 kb *Pst*I fragment.

Fig. 3. Inhibition of BCG growth by L-alanine in GAS. BCG-Japan, BCG-Frappier, and BCG-Pasteur grown to stationary phase in 7H9/ADC/glycerol/Tween-80 liquid media, were each inoculated into duplicated 5 ml culture volumes of GAS, GAS without L-alanine, and GAS supplemented with 27 mM L-asparagine, to a cell density of 2×10^7 cells/ml. Cultures were incubated at 37°C with constant shaking for 16 days and then 2 ml aliquots of cell culture were centrifuged and cell pellet lyophilized to determine cell dry weight.

Fig. 4. Inhibition of BCG growth by increasing concentrations of L-alanine in Sauton containing NH₄Cl (5 g/liter). a) BCG-Japan, b) BCG-Frappier, and c) BCG-Pasteur, grown to stationary phase in 7H9/ADC/glycerol/Tween-80 liquid media. Cells were washed and resuspended in Sauton basal medium (no nitrogen source).

Resuspended cells of each strain were inoculated into duplicate 5 ml culture volumes of Sauton media supplemented with NH_4Cl and increasing concentrations of L-alanine. Cultures were incubated at 37°C with constant shaking for 30 days and cell dry weight was determined.

Fig. 5. Inhibition of BCG growth by D-alanine in GAS. BCG-Japan, BCG-Frappier, and BCG-Pasteur grown to stationary phase in 7H9/ADC/glycerol/Tween-80 liquid media, were each inoculated into 5ml culture volumes of GAS in which L-alanine was replaced by D-alanine, GAS without L-alanine and, GAS (containing D-alanine) supplemented with 27 mM L-asparagine, to a cell density of 2×10^7 cells/ml. Cultures were incubated at 37°C with constant shaking for 13 days and cell dry weight was determined.

Fig. 6. Growth of recombinant BCG strains expressing alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1] in GAS medium. The growth of BCG-Frappier/*ald*, BCG-Pasteur/*ald*, BCG-Frappier/pMD31, BCG-Pasteur/pMD31, BCG-Frappier, and BCG-Pasteur were compared. Cells of each strain, grown to stationary phase in 7H9/ADC/glycerol/Tween-80 liquid media, were washed and resuspended in Sauton basal medium (no nitrogen source). Resuspended cells were inoculated into duplicate 5 ml culture volumes of GAS without L-alanine, GAS containing L-alanine and GAS in which L-alanine was replaced by D-alanine. Cultures were incubated at 37°C with constant shaking for 15 days and cell dry weight was then determined.

Fig. 7. Inhibition of BCG growth by L-serine in GAS. BCG-Japan, BCG-Frappier, and BCG-Pasteur grown to stationary phase in 7H9/ADC/glycerol/Tween-80 liquid media, were each inoculated into duplicate 5 ml culture volumes of GAS in which L-alanine was replaced by L-serine, GAS without L-alanine, and GAS (containing L-serine) supplemented with 27 mM L-asparagine, to a cell density of 2×10^7 cells/ml. Cultures were incubated at 37°C with constant shaking for 15 days and cell dry weight was then determined.

Fig. 8. Growth of recombinant BCG strains expressing L-serine dehydratase [SEQ ID NO:5] in GAS medium containing L-serine. The growth of BCG-Japan/*sdaA*,

BCG-Frappier/*sdaA*, BCG-Pasteur/*sdaA*, BCG-Japan, BCG-Frappier, and BCG-Pasteur were compared. Cells of each strain, grown to stationary phase in 7H9/ADC/glycerol/Tween-80 liquid media, were washed and resuspended in Sauton basal medium (no nitrogen source). Resuspended cells were inoculated into duplicate 5 ml culture volumes of GAS without L-alanine, GAS in which L-alanine was replaced by L-serine, and GAS (containing L-serine) supplemented with 27 mM L-asparagine. Cultures were incubated at 37°C with constant shaking for 15 days and cell dry weight was then determined.

Fig. 9. Alignment of A) nucleotide and B) amino acid sequences of the *ald* genes of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tb*) [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2] and *Mycobacterium bovis* (*M. bovis*) [SEQ ID NO:3; SEQ ID NO:4] . The point deletion causing the frameshift mutation in *M. bovis ald* [SEQ ID NO:3] is indicated with an arrow. Nucleotide codons and amino acids affected by this mutation are highlighted.

Detailed Description of the Invention

BCG vaccine strains have a limited ability to utilize amino acids as the nitrogen source for growth. Furthermore, we found that naturally occurring amino acids L-alanine and L-serine inhibit the growth of BCG strains. Expressing a functional L-alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2] in BCG relieves the growth inhibition by alanine. Expressing of a functional L-serine dehydratase [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6] in BCG relieves the growth inhibition by L-serine. As well, overproduction of glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7] to [SEQ ID NO: 14] relieves the growth inhibition by alanine and serine. These novel findings are significant because recombinant BCG strains that express (or overexpress) a functional alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2], a L-serine dehydratase [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6] , and/or glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7] to [SEQ ID NO: 14] will survive better within the human host, induce long-term memory immunity and provide for more effective vaccines to prevent TB, particularly for protecting against pulmonary TB in adults.

It has long been known that administration of killed BCG strains results in a weak and transient immune response. Protective immunity requires survival and replication of BCG

in the vaccinated host. This notion is reinforced by a recent study of an animal model of infection, which showed that prior exposure to live environmental mycobacteria blocked the multiplication of BCG in infected mice. Consequently BCG elicited only a transient immune response which failed to provide protective immunity against TB (Brandt et al., 2002). Live BCG continuously secrete many different antigens that are likely important for the induction of protective immunity. The continuous production of numerous antigens by multiplying BCG gives live vaccines an advantage over subunit vaccines or DNA vaccines which transiently produce a few antigens. Thus the ability of BCG to multiply and persist within the host is an important determinant of BCG efficacy.

In order to grow and persist within the host, BCG must be able to utilize the available nutrients inside the host. It was demonstrated that isocitrate lyase, an essential enzyme for catabolism of fatty acids, is required for persistence of *M. tuberculosis* during the chronic phase of infection and that this requirement was dependent on an intact immune response of the host (McKinney et al., 2000). In another study, an *M. bovis* BCG strain lacking anaerobic nitrate reductase, an enzyme essential for nitrate respiration, failed to persist in lungs, liver and kidneys of immune-competent mice (Fritz et al., 2002). Our findings, that BCG strains utilize only a few types of amino acids as the nitrogen source for growth, and that the growth of all BCG strains are inhibited by naturally occurring L-alanine and L-serine, suggest that the ability of BCG to grow and persist within the host is restricted. The concentration of L-alanine that is available to BCG growing in human is estimated to be 0.33-0.42 mM (Barclay and Wheeler, 1989), which is sufficient to inhibit the growth of BCG-Pasteur or BCG-Frappier, and significantly reduce the growth of BCG-Japan (Fig. 4). The concentration of L-serine present in the extracellular fluids of the host is around 0.1 mM (Barclay and Wheeler, 1989), which may cause significant inhibition of BCG growth. Since multiplication of BCG is required to generate protective immunity, such inhibition by amino acids within the host may prevent the development of long-term protective immunity and hence the lack of protection against pulmonary TB in adults.

M. bovis BCG is also used in the treatment of bladder cancer. Numerous randomized controlled clinical trials indicate that intravesical administration of BCG can prevent or delay tumour recurrence (reviewed in Lamm, 2000; Lockyer and Gillatt, 2001). The

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details of how BCG exerts this effect remain to be determined. However, the antitumour response requires an intact T-cell response, and involves increased expression of Th1-type cytokines, including TNF α and IL-6 (reviewed in Prescott et al, 2000). The most effective treatment regimes involve multiple applications of BCG, which suggests that prolonged exposure to the bacteria is required. Similarly, tumours that retain the ability to phagocytize BCG are most susceptible to this treatment (de Boer et al 1996), indicating that bacterial interactions with the tumour are important. As such, a BCG strain demonstrating increased persistence may provide enhanced antitumour activity.

We show that the absence of a functional alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2] is responsible for the failure of BCG strains to utilize alanine (L-alanine or D-alanine) as the only nitrogen source. A gene (Rv2708) coding for a L-alanine dehydrogenase (*ald*) [SEQ ID NO:1] was identified in the genome of *M. tuberculosis*. The activity of this enzyme from *M. tuberculosis* had been demonstrated biochemically *in vitro*. Ald converts L-alanine to pyruvate and ammonium, and is highly specific for L-alanine (Hutter and Singh, 1999). This enzyme was detected in the culture supernatant fraction of *M. tuberculosis* but not in *M. bovis* BCG-Japan nor BCG-Copenhagen, even though DNA Southern blot showed that the gene is present in both BCG strains (Anderson et al., 1992). Similarly, we do not detect alanine dehydrogenase activity in any of the 12 BCG strains listed in this report (data not shown). This lack of a functional alanine dehydrogenase in BCG strains is probably caused by a mutation within the *ald* gene [SEQ ID NO:3], and probably originated with the original *M. bovis* strain. A frame-shift mutation is found within the *ald* gene in the published genome sequence of *M. bovis* (Fig. 9) [SEQ ID NO:3]. As a result, the full length L-alanine dehydrogenase protein [SEQ ID NO:2; SEQ ID NO:4] cannot be made in BCG strains and subsequently BCG cannot catabolize alanine. Similarly, the failure of BCG to utilize L-serine as the only nitrogen source is likely to be caused by either mutations or altered expression of the *sdaA* gene [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6], which encodes L-serine dehydratase. Expression of *sdaA* [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6] of *M. tuberculosis* in BCG allows BCG strains to grow on L-serine as the only nitrogen source and relieves the inhibition of BCG growth by L-serine (Fig. 8). The inhibition of BCG growth by alanine and serine is

caused by inhibition of glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7] to [SEQ ID NO: 14]. Overexpression of a glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7] to [SEQ ID NO: 14] in BCG relieves the growth inhibition by L-serine, L-alanine and D-alanine.

BCG-Frappier and BCG-Pasteur are more susceptible than BCG-Japan to inhibition by alanine, presumably due to difference in the expression level or activity of glutamine synthetase. BCG-Japan differs from BCG-Frappier or BCG-Pasteur genetically (Behr et al., 1999). Calmette and Guérin developed the BCG vaccine in 1921 after 13 years and 230 passages of an isolate of *M. bovis in vitro*. Starting from 1924, BCG lots were distributed to laboratories around the world. These laboratories continued the passage of the bacteria *in vitro* employing a variety of different recipes and protocols until 1961 when lyophilized seeds were established. As a consequence of such practices, different BCG progeny strains were created, which differed biochemically and genetically (Oettinger et al., 1999; Behr et al., 1999). Our data show that the ability of BCG strains to utilize amino acids as nitrogen source vary; for example, BCG-Japan is able to grow on cationic amino acids including L-arginine and L-lysine while BCG-Pasteur and BCG-Frappier cannot. These differences may also contribute to the differences of BCG efficacy in various clinical trials.

In summary, we use recombinant BCG strains that express (or overexpress) a functional alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2], a L-serine dehydratase [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6], and/or glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7] to [SEQ ID NO: 14] as vaccines to prevent TB and other mycobacterial infections. These recombinant BCG vaccines will induce long-term protective immunity against TB.

Variations of Nucleic Acid Molecules

Modifications

Many modifications may be made to the nucleic acid molecule DNA sequences disclosed in this application and these will be apparent to one skilled in the art. The invention includes nucleotide modifications of the sequences disclosed in this application (or fragments thereof) that are capable of directing expression in bacterial or mammalian

cells. Modifications include substitution, insertion or deletion of nucleotides or altering the relative positions or order of nucleotides.

Sequence Identity

The nucleic acid molecules of the invention also include nucleic acid molecules (or a fragment thereof) having at least about: 70% identity, at least 80% identity, at least 90% identity, at least 95% identity, at least 96% identity, at least 97% identity, at least 98% identity or, most preferred, at least 99% or 99.5% identity to a nucleic acid molecule of the invention and which are capable of expression of nucleic acid molecules in bacterial or mammalian cells. Identity refers to the similarity of two nucleotide sequences that are aligned so that the highest order match is obtained. Identity is calculated according to methods known in the art. For example, if a nucleotide sequence (called "Sequence A") has 90% identity to a portion of [SEQ ID NO: 1], then Sequence A will be identical to the referenced portion of [SEQ ID NO: 1] except that Sequence A may include up to 10 point mutations (such as substitutions with other nucleotides) per each 100 nucleotides of the referenced portion of [SEQ ID NO: 1].

Sequence identity (each construct preferably without a coding nucleic acid molecule insert) is preferably set at least about: 70% identity, at least 80% identity, at least 90% identity, at least 95% identity, at least 96% identity, at least 97% identity, at least 98% identity or, most preferred, at least 99% or 99.5% identity to the sequences provided in SEQ ID NO:1 to SEQ ID NO:14 or its complementary sequence). Sequence identity will preferably be calculated with the GCG program from Bioinformatics (University of Wisconsin). Other programs are also available to calculate sequence identity, such as the Clustal W program (preferably using default parameters; Thompson, JD et al., Nucleic Acid Res. 22:4673-4680), BLAST P, BLAST X algorithms.

Hybridization

The invention includes DNA that has a sequence with sufficient identity to a nucleic acid molecule described in this application to hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions (hybridization techniques are well known in the art). The present invention

also includes nucleic acid molecules that hybridize to one or more of the sequences in [SEQ ID NO:1] to [SEQ ID NO:14] or its complementary sequence. Such nucleic acid molecules preferably hybridize under high stringency conditions (see Sambrook et al. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Most Recent Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.). High stringency washes have preferably have low salt (preferably about 0.2% SSC) and a temperature of about 50-65 °C.

Vaccines

One skilled in the art knows the preparation of live recombinant vaccines. Typically, such vaccines are prepared as injectables, either as liquid solutions or suspensions; solid forms suitable for solution in, or suspension in, liquid prior to injection may also be prepared. The preparation may also be emulsified, or the protein encapsulated in liposomes. The live immunogenic ingredients are often mixed with excipients that are pharmaceutically acceptable and compatible with the active ingredient. Suitable excipients are, for example, water, saline, dextrose, glycerol, ethanol, or the like and combinations thereof. In addition, if desired, the vaccine may contain minor amounts of auxiliary substances such as wetting or emulsifying agents, pH buffering agents, and/or adjuvants that enhance the effectiveness of the vaccine. Examples of adjuvants which may be effective include but are not limited to: aluminum hydroxide, N-acetyl-muramyl-L-threonyl-D-isoglutamine (thr-MDP), N-acetyl-nor-muramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutamine (CGP 11637, referred to as nor-MDP), N-acetylmuramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutaminyl-L-alanine-2-(1'-2'-dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-hydroxyphosphoryloxy)-ethylamine (CGP 19835A, referred to as MTP-PE), and RIBI, which contains three components extracted from bacteria, monophosphoryl lipid A, trehalose dimycolate and cell wall skeleton (MPL+TDM+CWS) in a 2% squalene/Tween 80™ emulsion.

The effectiveness of an adjuvant may be determined by measuring the amount of antibodies directed against an immunogenic polypeptide containing a *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* antigenic sequence resulting from administration of the live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG vaccines that are also comprised of the various adjuvants. The vaccines are conventionally administered parenterally, by injection, for example, either subcutaneously or intramuscularly. Additional formulations which are suitable for

other modes of administration include suppositories and, in some cases, oral formulations. For suppositories, traditional binders and carriers may include, for example, polyalkylene glycols or triglycerides; such suppositories may be formed from mixtures containing the active ingredient in the range of 0.5% to 10%, preferably 1%-2%. Oral formulations include such normally employed excipients as, for example, pharmaceutical grades of mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, cellulose, magnesium carbonate, and the like. These compositions take the form of solutions, suspensions, tablets, pills, capsules, sustained release formulations or powders and contain 10%-95% of active ingredient, preferably 25%-70%.

The vaccines are administered in a manner compatible with the dosage formulation, and in such amount as will be prophylactically and/or therapeutically effective.

The vaccine may be given in a single dose schedule, or preferably in a multiple dose schedule. A multiple dose schedule is one in which a primary course of vaccination may be with 1-10 separate doses, followed by other doses given at subsequent time intervals required to maintain and or reinforce the immune response, for example, at 1-4 months for a second dose, and if needed, a subsequent dose(s) after several months. The dosage regimen will also, at least in part, be determined by the need of the individual and be dependent upon the judgment of the practitioner.

In addition, the live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG vaccine administered in conjunction with other immunoregulatory agents, for example, immune globulins. A subject of the present invention is also a multivalent vaccine formula comprising, as a mixture or to be mixed, a live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG vaccine as defined above with another vaccine, and in particular another recombinant live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG vaccine as defined above, these vaccines comprising different inserted sequences.

Pharmaceutical compositions

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention are used for the treatment or prophylaxis of a mammal against challenge by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* or *Mycobacterium bovis*. The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention are also used to treat patients having degenerative diseases, disorders or abnormal physical states such as cancer.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be administered to humans or animals by methods such as tablets, aerosol administration, intratracheal instillation and intravenous injection.

Media Compositions

The media compositions of this invention for inhibiting the growth of *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG comprise alanine or serine as the only nitrogen source. When alanine is the only nitrogen source it is present in an amount of at least 0.03mM and when serine is the only nitrogen source it is present in an amount of at least 0.03mM.

The media compositions may further contain carbon in an amount of about 1.35g/L to about 1.65g/L, preferably in an amount of at least 1.5g/L; iron in an amount of about 0.045g/L to about 0.055g/L, preferably in an amount of at least 0.05g/L; magnesium in an amount of about 0.45g/L to about 0.55g/L, preferably in an amount of at least 0.5g/L; and SO₄ in an amount of about 0.045g/L to about 0.055g/L, preferably in an amount of at least 0.05g/L.

Kits

Kits suitable for immunodiagnosis and containing the appropriate labeled reagents are constructed by packaging the appropriate materials, including the live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strains of the instant invention, in suitable containers, along with the remaining reagents and materials required for the conduct of the assay, as well as a suitable set of assay instructions. Any immunological test format is contemplated, such as ELISA, Western blot, sandwich assay etc., which are well known to those skilled in the art.

Materials and Methods

Bacterial strains and culture conditions. Twelve *M. bovis* BCG strains: BCG-Japan, BCG-Russia, BCG-Moreau, BCG-Sweden, BCG-Birkhaug BCG-Frappier, BCG-Pasteur, BCG-Glaxo, BCG-Phipps, BCG-Tice, BCG-Denmark, and BCG-Prague were used in this study and were obtained from Dr. Marcel Behr (McGill University). The identities of these strains were described in detail previously (Behr et al., 1999). Middlebrook 7H9 medium (Difco) contains (per liter) ammonium sulfate, 0.5 g; L-glutamate, 0.5 g; sodium citrate 0.1 g; pyridoxine, 1 mg; biotin, 0.5 mg; disodium phosphate 2.5g; monopotassium phosphate, 1 g; ferric ammonium citrate 40 mg; magnesium sulfate 50 mg; calcium chloride 0.5 mg; zinc sulfate 1 mg; copper sulfate, 1 mg; and glycerol, 2 ml; with 5 g of albumin (fraction V; bovine), 2 g of dextrose, and 0.05% Tween 80 added after sterilization. Sauton medium contains (per liter) L-asparagine, 4 g; monopotassium sulfate, 0.5 g; magnesium sulfate 0.5 g; ferric ammonium citrate 50 mg; citric acid, 2 g; zinc sulfate, 1 mg; and glycerol, 60 ml; with 0.05% Tween 80 added after sterilization. Glycerol-alanine-salts (GAS) medium contains (per liter) 2 g of ammonium chloride, 1 g of L-alanine, 0.3 g of Bacto Casitone (Difco), 4 g of dibasic potassium phosphate, 2 g of citric acid, 50 mg of ferric ammonium citrate, 1.2 g of magnesium chloride hexahydrate, 0.6 g of potassium sulfate, 1.8 ml of 10 M sodium hydroxide, and 10 ml of glycerol. Tween 80 was added to 0.05% after sterilization. BCG cultures were grown at 37°C with constant shaking for 3-4 weeks.

Cloning of *ald*. Cloning of *ald* [SEQ ID NO:1] was accomplished in two steps (Fig. 1). First, a 4.5kb *ScaI* fragment of *M. tuberculosis* genomic DNA containing *ald* was ligated to *Ecl*136II-linearized pUC19 to generate pUC-ALD. Then mycobacterial plasmid pALD was created by ligating the 1.9 kb *KpnI* fragment containing the *ald* gene [SEQ ID NO:1] to *KpnI*- linearized pMD31 (Yu et al., 1998). The plasmid pALD was introduced by electroporation into *M. bovis* BCG, and recombinant *M. bovis* BCG selected on Middlebrook 7H9 agar (Difco) supplemented with 10% oleic/albumin/dextrose/catalase (OADC) enrichment and 25 µg/ml kanamycin.

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Cloning of *sdaA*. Cloning of *sdaA* [SEQ ID NO:5] was accomplished in two steps. First, a 9.5 kb *Bam*HI fragment of *M. tuberculosis* genomic DNA was ligated to *Bam*HI-linearized pMD31 to generate pSDA1. Plasmid pSDAA was generated by cleavage of pSDA1 with *Pst*I, followed by self-ligation of the 10.9 kb *Pst*I fragment. The plasmid pSDAA was introduced by electroporation into *M. bovis* BCG, and recombinant *M. bovis* BCG selected on Middlebrook 7H9 agar (Difco) supplemented with 10% oleic/albumin/dextrose/catalase (OADC) enrichment and 25 µg/ml kanamycin.

Example 1

Growth of BCG strains in Glycerol-Alanine-Salts (GAS) medium. During the course of our studies, we found that BCG-Japan strain was able to grow in GAS medium, albeit slower than in 7H9 medium. BCG-Frappier and BCG-Pasteur could not grow in GAS medium, even after prolonged incubation (2 months). The growth of other BCG strains in GAS medium was also examined. The results are summarized in Table I, and show that BCG-Japan, BCG-Russia, BCG-Moreau, BCG-Sweden and BCG-Birkhaug were able to grow in GAS medium while BCG-Frappier, BCG-Pasteur, BCG-Glaxo, BCG-Phipps, BCG-Tice, BCG-Denmark, and BCG-Prague could not. This is an interesting observation since all 12 BCG strains listed above were able to grow in 7H9 and Sauton broth medium (Table I). To find out why certain BCG strains were unable to grow in GAS medium, the chemical compositions of GAS, 7H9 and Sauton medium were compared. Supplementing ZnSO_4 (1 mg/liter), which is present in 7H9 and Sauton but not in GAS medium, or sodium pyruvate (0.5%), which is required for growth of large colonies of *M. bovis*, did not support the growth of BCG strains in GAS (data not shown). Next, nitrogen sources were compared. L-Asparagine (4 g/liter) is the only nitrogen source in Sauton medium while ammonium chloride (2 g/liter) and L-alanine (1 g/liter) are the main nitrogen sources in GAS. When L-asparagine (at 4 g per liter) was added to GAS medium, BCG-Frappier, BCG-Pasteur, BCG-Glaxo, BCG-Phipps, BCG-Tice, BCG-Denmark, and BCG-Prague were able to grow rapidly (Table I). Supplementing L-aspartate, L-glutamine, or L-glutamate but not other types of amino acids to GAS medium also supported the growth of these BCG strains (Table I). These results show that the failure

of certain BCG strains to grow in GAS medium is caused by their inability to utilize the nitrogen source present.

Example 2

Amino acids as the nitrogen source for growth of BCG strains. The above result prompted us to examine the ability of BCG strains to utilize various types of amino acids as the only nitrogen source. Since GAS medium contains a small amount of Bacto Casitone (0.3 g/liter), which is a complex mixture of various amino acids and peptides, we chose Sauton medium, which is a defined medium, for this purpose. The L-asparagine in the original formula for Sauton medium was replaced individually by each type of amino acids at the same concentration (27 mM), and pH was adjusted to 7.0. Ammonium chloride at 27 mM or 1 mM as the only nitrogen source was also tested. Table II summarizes the results for three representative BCG strains, BCG-Japan, BCG-Pasteur, and BCG-Frappier. Consistent with the result in Table I, all three BCG strains grew rapidly when L-asparagine, L-aspartate, L-glutamine, or L-glutamate was used as the only nitrogen source. BCG-Japan was able to grow on cationic amino acids (e.g., L-arginine, L-lysine) while BCG-Pasteur and BCG-Frappier could not. More interestingly, none of the BCG strains were able to utilize L-alanine, L-serine, L-leucine, L-isoleucine, L-methioine, or L-glycine as the only nitrogen source, while other *Mycobacterium* species, including pathogenic *M. tuberculosis* and *M. avium*, and nonpathogenic *M. smegmatis*, were able grow on these amino acids. These results demonstrate that BCG vaccine strains utilize limited types of amino acids as the nitrogen source for growth; some BCG strains such as BCG-Pasteur or BCG-Frappier can grow only on 4 types of amino acids (Table II). Such a limitation is likely to restrict the ability of BCG to grow and persist *in vivo* (within the host).

Example 3

L-Alanine, D-alanine, or L-serine inhibits the growth of BCG. One surprising finding from the above experiment was that all BCG strains are able to grow on ammonium chloride as the only nitrogen source at both low (1 mM) or high concentrations (27 mM) (Table II). This is contradictory to the result obtained in GAS medium, in which

ammonium chloride at 37 mM does not support the growth of BCG-Pasteur and BCG-Frappier (Table I). Since GAS medium also contains L-alanine, and L-alanine is not utilized by BCG strains for growth (Table II), the only possible explanation is that L-alanine actually inhibits the growth of BCG strains. To prove this, a modified GAS medium, in which L-alanine was omitted, was made and the growth of BCG strains in this medium was examined. As predicted, BCG-Frappier and BCG-Pasteur, which are unable to grow in the original GAS medium containing L-alanine, grew rapidly in GAS without L-alanine (Fig. 3). BCG-Japan also grew more rapidly in this L-alanine free medium than in the original GAS medium (Fig. 3). The same results were obtained for the other nine BCG strains listed in this report.

To further confirm this result, increasing concentrations of L-alanine were added to Sauton medium containing ammonium chloride (5 g/liter) and the growth of BCG-Japan, BCG-Frappier and BCG-Pasteur was determined (Fig. 4). Strikingly, even at a very low concentration (0.25 mM), L-alanine completely inhibited the growth of BCG-Frappier and BCG-Pasteur. Although the growth inhibition of BCG-Japan was somewhat less severe, L-alanine at 0.5 mM significantly reduced its growth and at 8-16 mM the growth was completely inhibited (Fig. 4). Taken together, these results clearly demonstrate that L-alanine inhibits the growth of BCG strains. We further found that D-alanine also inhibits the growth of BCG strains. The presence of D-alanine in GAS medium stopped the growth of BCG-Pasteur and BCG-Frappier, and significantly reduced the growth of BCG-Japan (Fig. 5). Similarly, the presence of L-serine in GAS medium significantly inhibited the growth of BCG-Japan, BCG-Frappier, and BCG-Pasteur (Fig. 7).

Example 4

Expressing L-alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2] in BCG relieves the inhibition of BCG growth by L-alanine and D-alanine. Alanine is an excellent source of nitrogen for many *Mycobacterium* species including *M. tuberculosis*, *M. avium*, and *M. smegmatis*. D-Alanine degradation begins with racemization to L-alanine, which is then broken down to ammonium and pyruvate by L-alanine dehydrogenase. Interestingly, a functional L-alanine dehydrogenase was detected in *M.*

60372450-04-1602 tuberculosis and *M. smegmatis* but not in BCG-Japan or BCG-Copenhagen (Andersen et al., 1992; Hutter and Dick, 1998). We did not detect L-alanine dehydrogenase activity in any of the BCG strains listed in this study (data not shown). The failure of BCG strains to utilize L- or D- alanine as the only nitrogen source for growth is due to the lack of a functional L-alanine dehydrogenase. To prove this, the *ald* gene [SEQ ID NO:1] coding for L-alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:2] in the *M. tuberculosis* genome was cloned into a shuttle vector and transformed into BCG-Frappier and BCG-Pasteur. The resulting recombinant BCG strains were tested for their ability to grow in GAS medium containing L-alanine or D-alanine. Both recombinant strains, BCG-Frappier/*ald* and BCG-Pasteur/*ald*, grew rapidly in GAS medium containing either L-alanine or D-alanine (Fig. 6), while strains containing the cloning vector alone did not grow. This result shows that expression of a functional L-alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2] in BCG strains relieves the growth inhibition of BCG by L-alanine and D-alanine.

Example 5

Expressing L-serine dehydratase [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6] in BCG relieves the inhibition of BCG growth by L-serine. L-Serine is used by *M. tuberculosis*, *M. avium* and *M. smegmatis*, but not *M. bovis* BCG, as the only nitrogen for growth. The failure of BCG to utilize L-serine as the only nitrogen source is likely to be caused by either mutations on or altered expression of the gene encoding L-serine dehydratase, *sdaA* [SEQ ID NO:5], in BCG. Expression of *sdaA* [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6] of *M. tuberculosis* in BCG allows BCG strains to grow on L-serine as the only nitrogen source and relieves the inhibition of BCG growth by L-serine (Fig. 8).

Example 6

Inhibition of BCG growth by L-alanine, D-alanine and L-serine are likely to occur by blocking the activity of glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7] to [SEQ ID NO:14]. Glutamine synthetase plays a central role in nitrogen metabolism in bacteria (Reitzer, 1996). Working in tandem with glutamate synthase, glutamine synthetase catalyzes the synthesis of glutamine and glutamate, which together provide nitrogen for almost all amino acids, proteins, and nucleotides. In *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella aerogenes*,

glutamine synthetase is under feedback inhibition – purified glutamine synthetase is inhibited by L-alanine, L-serine and glycine (Reitzer, 1996). Glutamine synthetase was identified as an extracellular protein in *M. tuberculosis* and *M. bovis* BCG (Harth et al., 1994). It is likely that undegraded L-alanine inhibits glutamine synthetase and subsequently prevents the growth of BCG. If this were correct, then L-serine, which was not catabolized by BCG for growth (Table I), would also inhibit the growth of BCG by the same mechanism. Supporting this hypothesis, addition of L-serine to GAS medium containing only ammonium chloride as the nitrogen source inhibits the growth of BCG-Frappier, BCG-Pasteur or BCG-Japan (Fig. 7). Furthermore, if glutamine synthetase were the target of L-alanine and L-serine inhibition, then supplementing amino acids that can be converted to glutamate would also alleviate their effects, as demonstrated in *K. aerogenes* (Janes and Bender, 1998). Indeed, addition of L-glutamate and amino acids that could be catabolized to yield glutamate (L-glutamine, L-asparagine, and L-aspartate) allows the growth of BCG strains in the presence of alanine (Table I), but those that could not be catabolized to glutamate (e.g., L-lysine, L-methionine, L-leucine) fail to allow growth. BCG-Frappier and BCG-Pasteur are more sensitive than BCG-Japan to inhibition by alanine and serine, this is due to differences in the expression level or activity of glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7] to [SEQ ID NO:14], i.e., BCG-Japan produces more glutamine synthetase or with higher activity than BCG-Frappier or BCG-Pasteur.

The present invention has been described in detail and with particular reference to the preferred embodiments; however, it will be understood by one having ordinary skill in the art that changes can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. For example, where the application refers to proteins, it is clear that peptides and polypeptides may often be used. Likewise, where a gene is described in the application, it is clear that nucleic acids or gene fragments may often be used.

All publications (including Genbank entries), patents and patent applications are incorporated by reference in their entirety to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Table I

Comparative growth of *M. tuberculosis*, *M. smegmatis* and *M. bovis* BCG substrains in 7H9, Sauton, and glycerol-alanine-salts (GAS) medium.

<i>Mycobacterium</i> ^a	7H9	Sauton	GAS	GAS + L-Asn ^b	GAS + L-Asp ^b	GAS + L-Glu ^b	GAS + L-Gln ^b
<i>M. tuberculosis</i> ^c	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>M. smegmatis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BCG-Russia	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BCG-Moreau	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BCG-Japan	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BCG-Sweden	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BCG-Birkhaug	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BCG-Prague	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
BCG-Glaxo	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
BCG-Denmark	+	+	-	+	+	+	+

BCG-Tice	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
BCG-Frappier	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
BCG-Phipps	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
BCG-Pasteur	+	+	-	+	+	+	+

^a Each 5 ml culture inoculated with 1×10^7 cells of *M. smegmatis* or *M. bovis* BCG substrains.

^b L-Asn, L-Asp, L-Glu and L-Gln in GAS supplemented to a final concentration of 27 mM.

^c Based on research literature.

Table II

Comparative growth of *M. bovis* BCG-Japan, BCG-Frappier^b, BCG-Pasteur, *M. tuberculosis*, *M. avium* and *M. smegmatis*

Media ^a	BCG-Japan ^b	BCG-Frappier ^b	BCG-Pasteur ^b	<i>M. tuberculosis</i> ^c	<i>M. avium</i> ^c	<i>M. smegmatis</i> ^b
Sauton basal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 1						
Sauton + L-Asn	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Sauton + L-Asp	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Sauton + L-Glu	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Sauton + L-Gln	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Sauton + L-Cys	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Sauton + NH ₄ Cl	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Group 2						
Sauton + L-Arg	++	-	-	+++	+++	+++
Sauton + L-His	++	-	-	++	++	++

Sauton + L-Lys	++	-	-	NA	+++	+++
Sauton + L-Pro	++	-	-	NA	-	+++
Sauton + GABA	++	-	-	NA	NA	+++
Sauton + L-Ornithine	++	-	-	NA	NA	+++
Group 3						
Sauton + L-Ala	-	-	-	+++	+++	+++
Sauton + L-Ser	-	-	-	+++	+++	+++
Sauton + L-Leu	-	-	-	+++	+++	+++
Sauton + L-Ile	-	-	-	+++	+++	+++
Sauton + L-Met	-	-	-	NA	+++	+++
Sauton + Glycine	-	-	-	+++	NA	+++
Group 4						
Sauton + L-Trp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sauton + L-Phe	-	-	-	+++	-	-

Sauton + L-Tyr	-	-	-	-	-
Sauton + L-Val	-	-	-	NA	-
Sauton + L-Thr	-	-	-	NA	-

^a All amino acids, L-Ornithine and GABA supplemented to final concentration of 27mM. NH_4Cl was tested at 1mM, 27 mM and 96 mM.

^b Each 5 ml culture inoculated with 1×10^7 cells of *M. smegmatis* or *M. bovis* BCG substrains.

^c Based on research literature.

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We claim:

1. A live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain comprising a nucleic acid capable of expression, the nucleic acid encoding at least one protein or polypeptide that exhibits alanine dehydrogenase activity [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2], glutamine synthetase activity [SEQ ID NO:7 to SEQ ID NO:14], or L-serine dehydratase activity [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6].
2. A live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain comprising a nucleic acid capable of expression, the nucleic acid encoding at least one protein or polypeptide selected from the group consisting of alanine dehydrogenase [SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2], glutamine synthetase [SEQ ID NO:7 to SEQ ID NO:14] and L-serine dehydratase [SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:6].
3. A live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain comprising a nucleic acid capable of expression, the nucleic acid comprises all or part of at least one nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of [SEQ ID NO:1], [SEQ ID NO:2], [SEQ ID NO:5], [SEQ ID NO:6], [SEQ ID NO:7], [SEQ ID NO:8], [SEQ ID NO:9], [SEQ ID NO:10], [SEQ ID NO:11], [SEQ ID NO:12], [SEQ ID NO:13], and [SEQ ID NO:14].
4. The live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain of claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain is selected from the group consisting of *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Russia, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Moreau, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Japan, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Sweden, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Birkhaug, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Prague, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Glaxo, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Denmark, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Tice, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Frappier, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Connaught, *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Phipps, and *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG-Pasteur.
5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain of claim 1, 2 or 3.

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6. A vaccine or immunogenic composition for treatment or prophylaxis of a mammal against challenge by mycobacteria comprising the live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain of claim 1, 2 or 3.
7. The vaccine or immunogenic composition of claim 6 wherein the mycobacteria is *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.
8. The vaccine or immunogenic composition of claim 6 or 7 further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
9. The vaccine or immunogenic composition of claim 6, 7, or 8 further comprising an adjuvant.
10. The vaccine or immunogenic composition of claim 6, 7, 8 or 9 further comprising immunogenic materials from one or more other pathogens.
11. A method for treatment or prophylaxis of a mammal against challenge by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* or *Mycobacterium bovis* comprising administering to the mammal the vaccine or immunogenic composition of claim 1, 2 or 3.
12. The method of claim 11 wherein the mammal is a cow.
13. The method of claim 11 wherein the mammal is a human.
14. The method of claim 11 wherein the vaccine or immunogenic composition is administered in the presence of an adjuvant.
15. A method for treatment or prophylaxis of a mammal against cancer comprising administering to the mammal the vaccine or immunogenic composition of claim 1, 2 or 3.
16. The method of claim 15 wherein the vaccine or immunogenic composition is administered in the presence of an adjuvant.
17. The method of claim 15 or 16 wherein the cancer is bladder cancer.

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18. A test kit comprising the live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain of claim 1, 2 or 3.
19. A media composition for inhibiting the growth of *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG comprising alanine as the only nitrogen source for growth.
20. A media composition for inhibiting the growth of *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG comprising serine as the only nitrogen source for growth.
21. The media composition of claim 19 or 20 further comprising:
 - (a) a carbon source;
 - (b) iron;
 - (c) magnesium; and
 - (d) SO₄.
22. A media composition of claim 21 wherein the carbon source is selected from the group consisting of glycerol, dextrose, citrate and glucose.
23. A method for inhibiting the growth of *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG comprising:
 - (a) obtaining a sample comprising *Mycobacterium*; and
 - (b) culturing the sample in a selective media.
24. The method of claim 23, wherein the selective media comprises alanine as the only nitrogen source for growth.
25. The method of claim 23, wherein the selective media comprises serine as the only nitrogen source for growth.
26. A method of culturing *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG comprising:
 - (a) obtaining a sample of *Mycobacterium*; and

(b) culturing the sample in differential media.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein the differential media comprises histidine.

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Abstract

The invention relates to a live recombinant *Mycobacterium bovis*-BCG strain comprising a nucleic acid capable of expression, the nucleic acid encoding at least one protein or polypeptide that exhibits alanine dehydrogenase activity, glutamine synthetase activity, or serine dehydratase activity.

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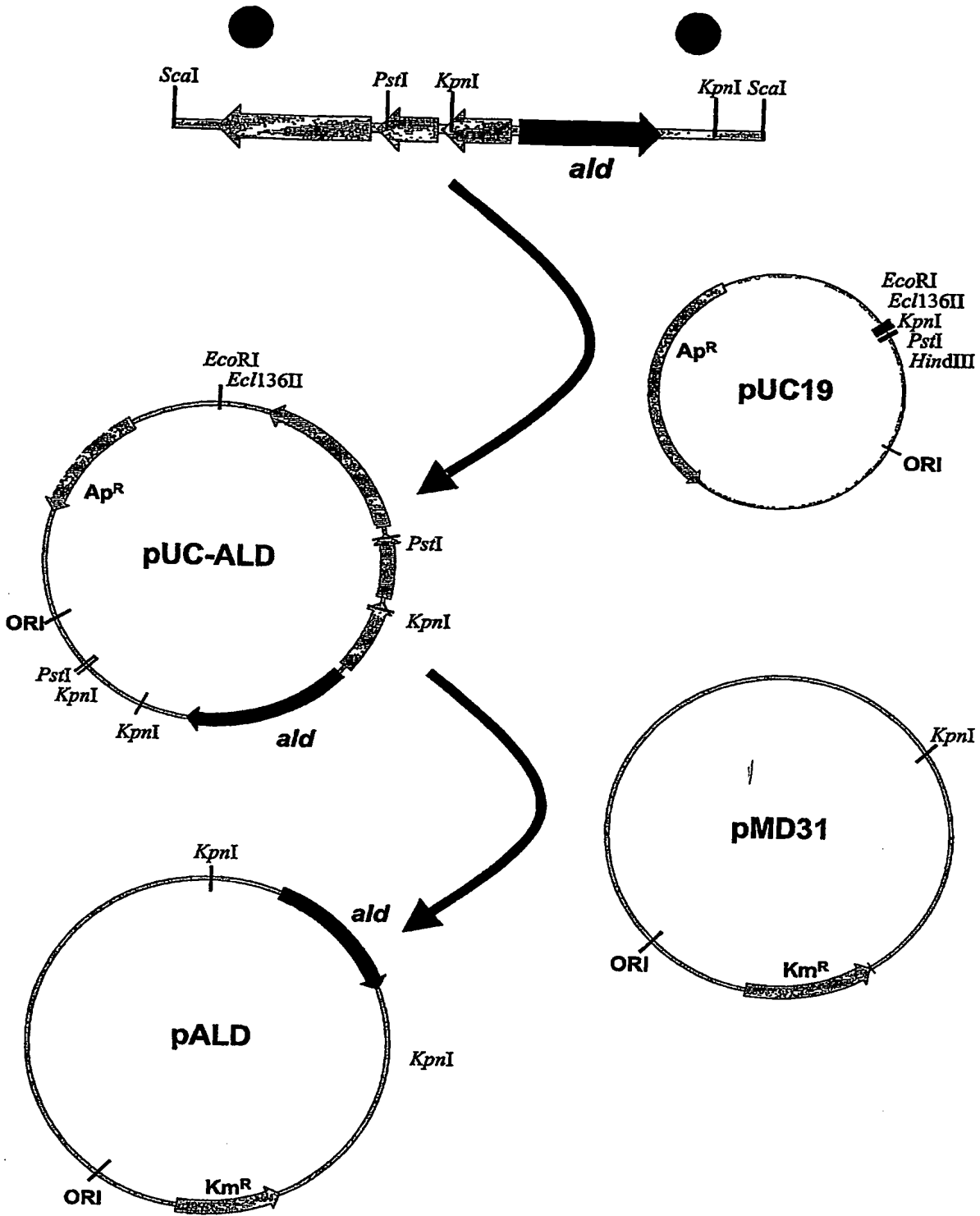


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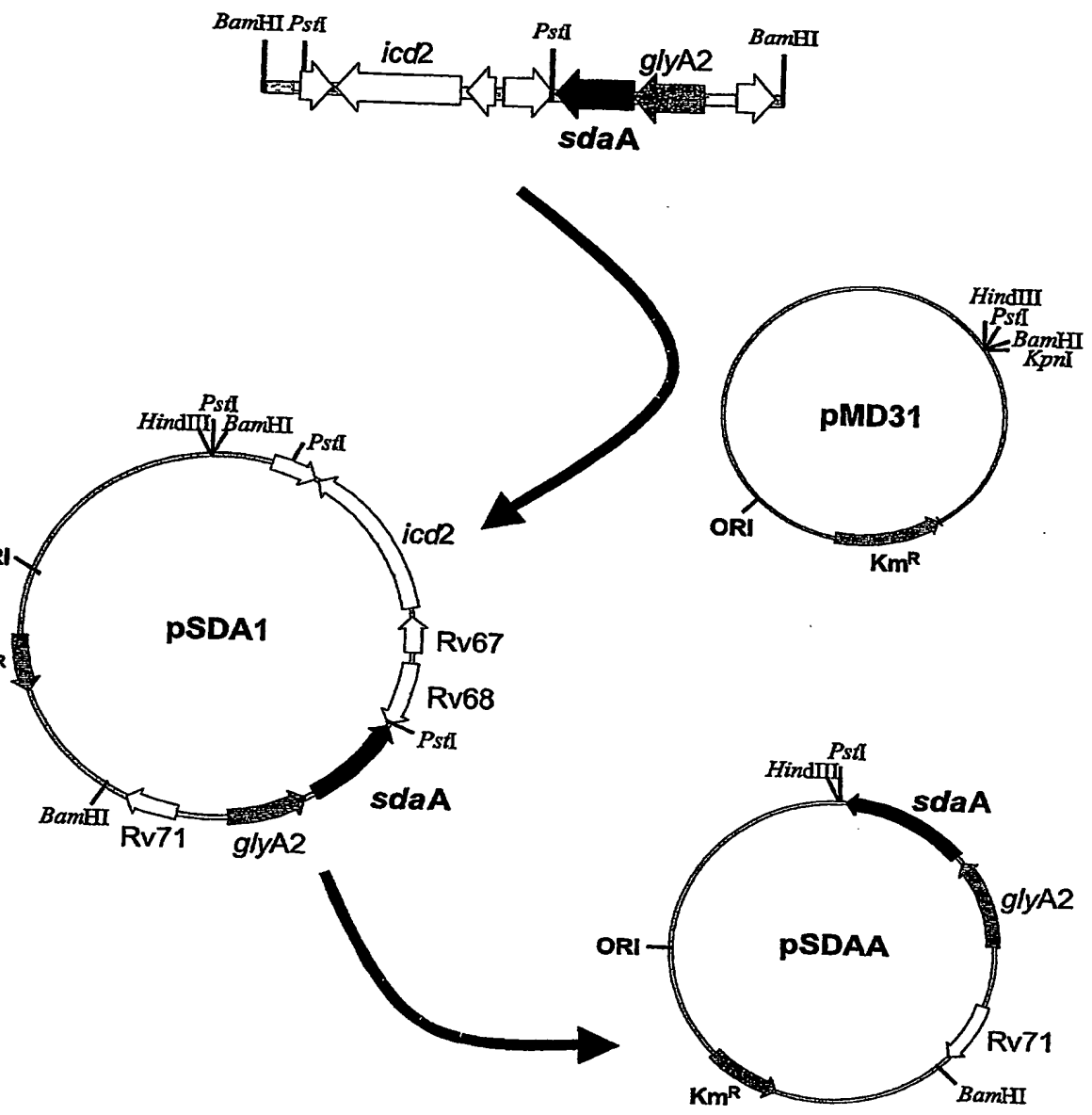


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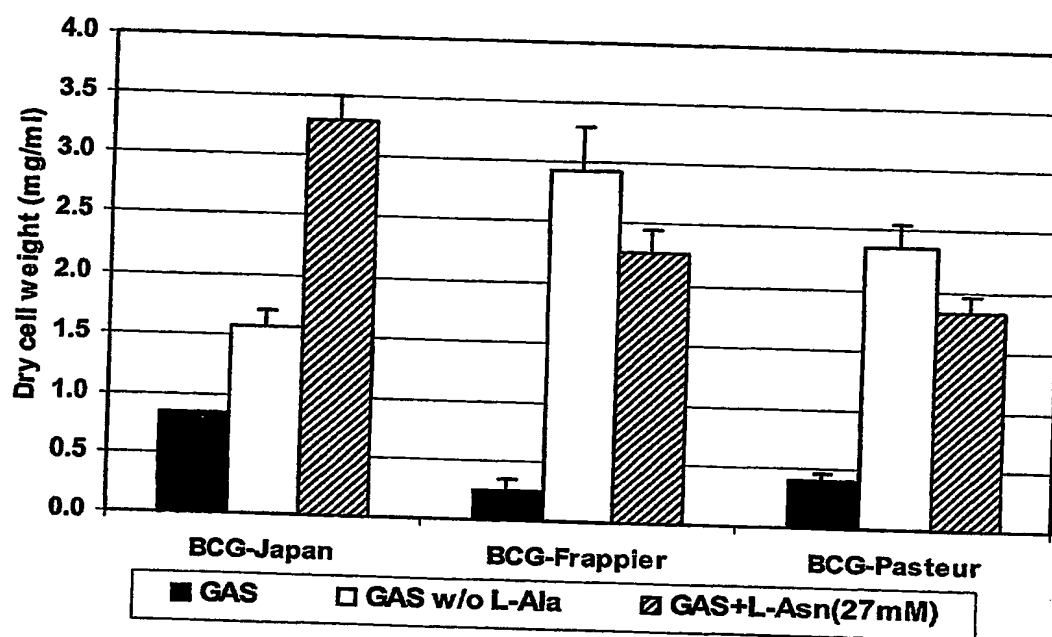
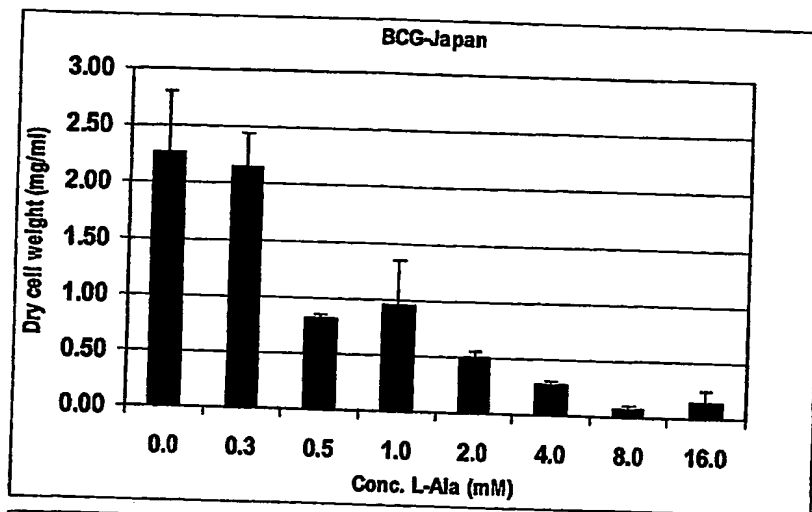


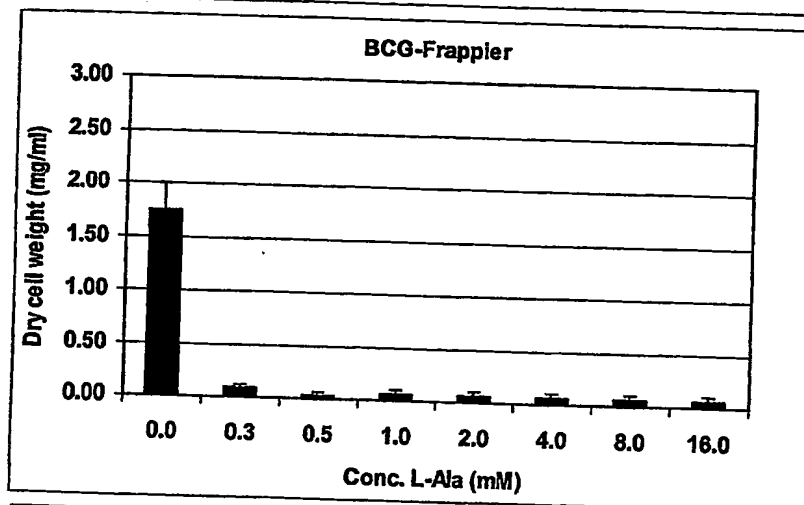
Fig. 3

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a)



b)



c)

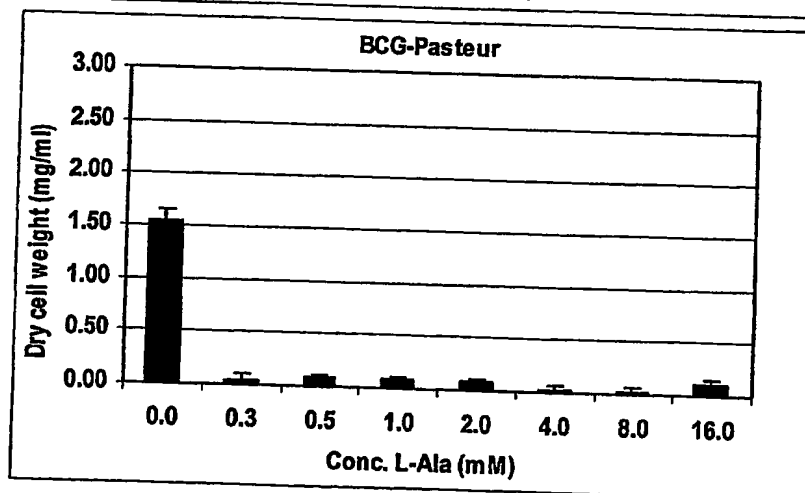


Fig. 4

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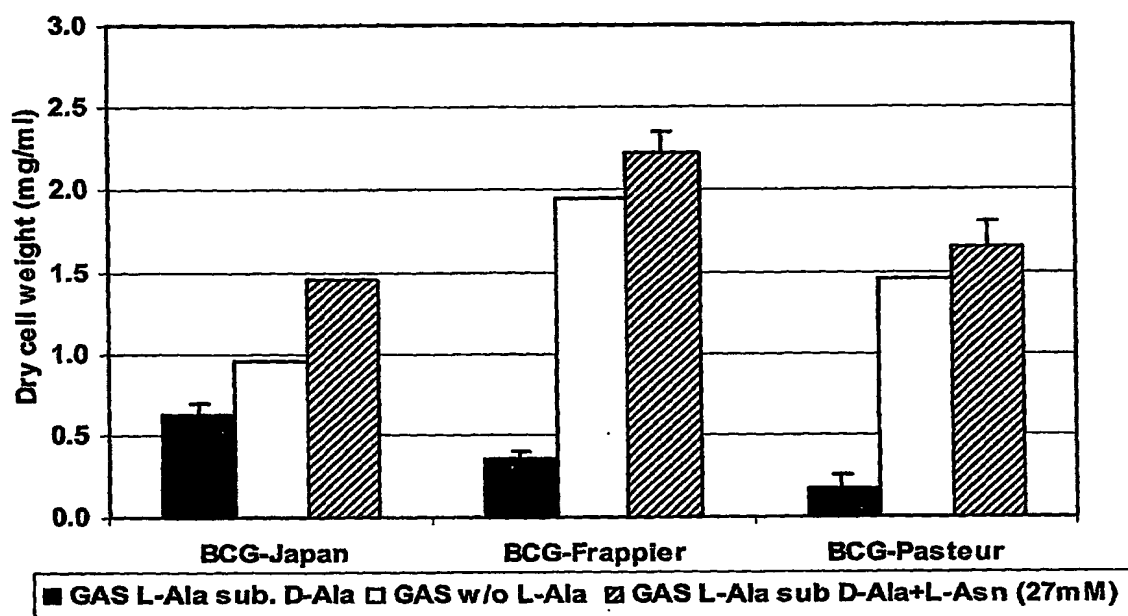


Fig. 5

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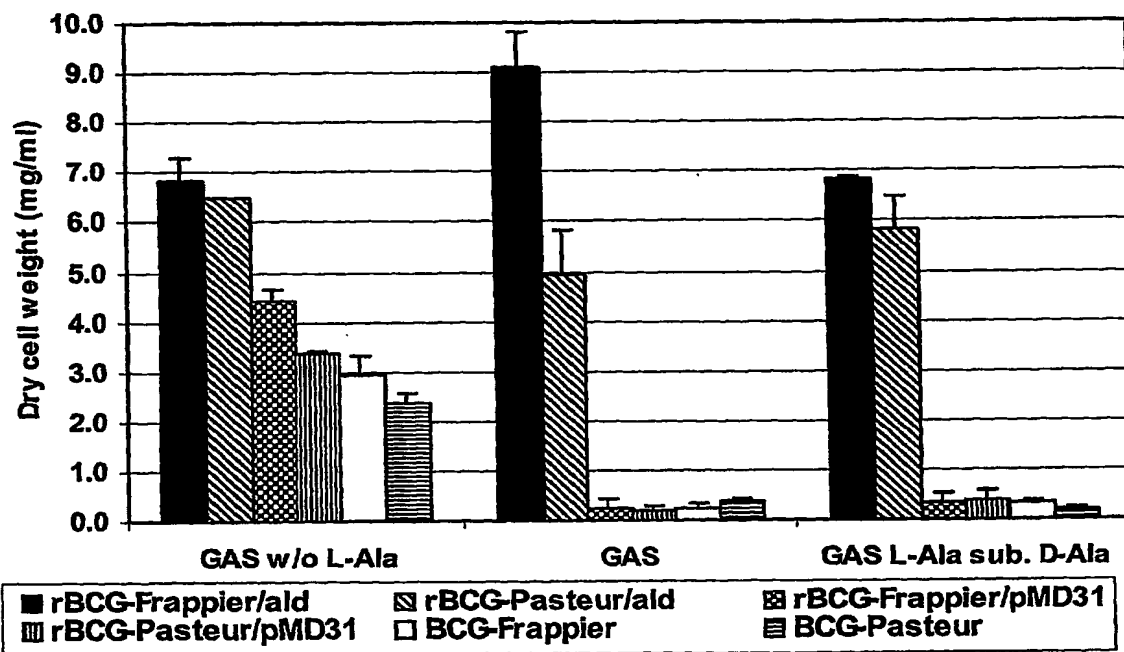


Fig. 6

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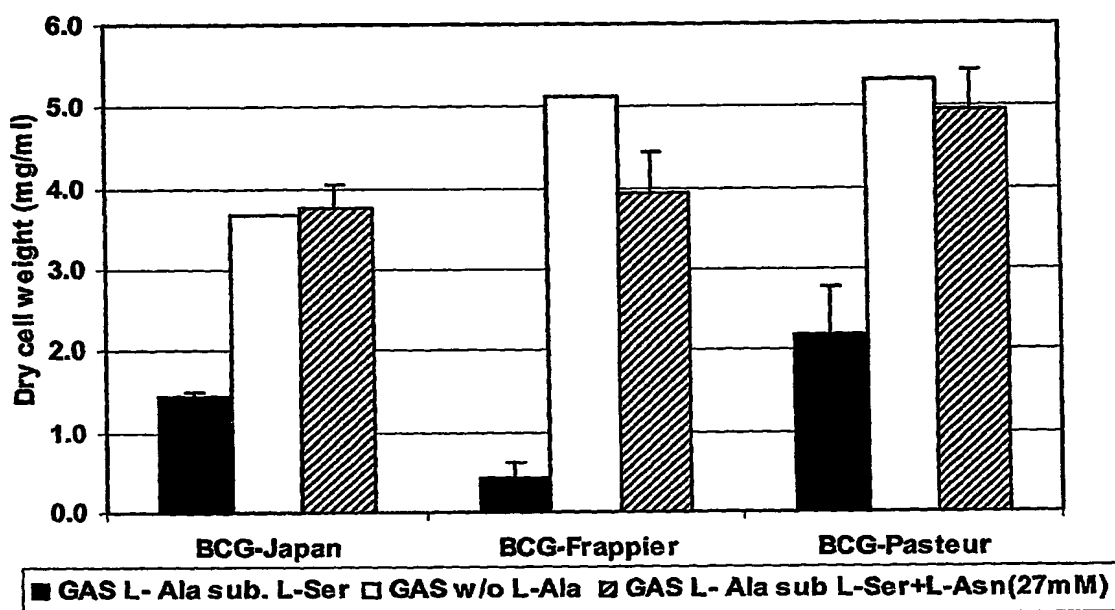


Fig. 7

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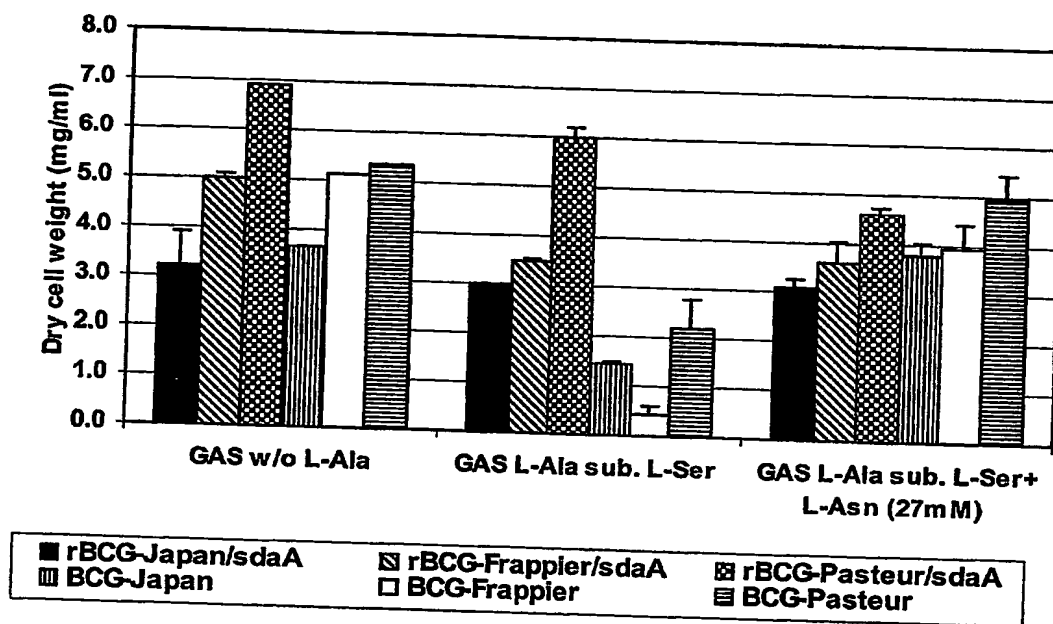


Fig. 8

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M.tb ACC CCG GCC GGC GTC GCG GAA CTA ACC CGT CGT GGC CAT GAG GTG CTC ATC CAG
M.bovis ACC CCG GCC GGC GTC GCG GAA CTA ACC CGT CGT GGC CAT GAG GTG CTC ATC CAG

M.tb GCA GGT GCC GGA GAG GGC TCG GCT ATC ACC GAC GCG GAT TTC AAG GCG GCA GGC
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M.tb GCG CAA CTG GTC GGC ACC GCC GAC CAG GTG TGG GCC GAC GCT GAT TTA TTG CTC
M.bovis GCG CAA CTG GTC GGC ACC GCC GAC CAG GTG TGG GCC GAC GCT GAT TTA TTG CTC

M.tb AAG GTC AAA GAA CCG ATA GCG GCG GAA TAC GGC CGC CTG CGA CAC GGG CAG ATC
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M.bovis TGT TCA CGT TCT TGC ATT TGG CCG CGT CAC GTG CTT GCA CCG ATG CGT TGT TGG

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M.bovis ATT CCG GCA CCA CGT CAA TTG CCT ACG AGA CCG TCC AGA CCG CCG ACG GCG CAC

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B

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M.tb LKVKEPILAAEYGRRLRHGQILFTFLHLAASRACTDALLDSGTTSTIAYETVQTADGALPLLAPMSEVAGRLAA
M.bovis LKVKEPILAAEYGRRLRHGSCSRSCIWPRVLAAPMRCWIPAPRQLPTRPSRPPTAHYPCLP-

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Fig. 9

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<400> 3
 atg cgc gtc ggt att ccg acc gag acc aaa aac aac gaa ttc cgg gtg 48
 Met Arg Val Gly Ile Pro Thr Glu Thr Lys Asn Asn Glu Phe Arg Val
 1 5 10 15
 gcc atc acc ccg gcc ggc gtc gcg gaa cta acc cgt cgt ggc cat gag 96
 Ala Ile Thr Pro Ala Gly Val Ala Glu Leu Thr Arg Arg Gly His Glu
 20 25 30
 gtg ctc atc cag gca ggt gcc gga gag ggc tcg gct atc acc gac gcg 144
 Val Leu Ile Gln Ala Gly Ala Gly Glu Gly Ser Ala Ile Thr Asp Ala
 35 40 45
 gat ttc aag gcg gca ggc gcg caa ctg gtc ggc acc gcc gac cag gtg 192
 Asp Phe Lys Ala Ala Gly Ala Gln Leu Val Gly Thr Ala Asp Gln Val
 50 55 60
 tgg gcc gac gct gat tta ttg ctc aag gtc aaa gaa ccg ata gcg gcg 240
 Trp Ala Asp Ala Asp Leu Leu Leu Lys Val Lys Glu Pro Ile Ala Ala
 65 70 75 80
 gaa tac ggc cgc ctg cga cac ggg cga tct tgt tca cgt tct tgc att 288
 Glu Tyr Gly Arg Leu Arg His Gly Arg Ser Cys Ser Arg Ser Cys Ile
 85 90 95
 tgg ccg cgt cac gtg ctt gca ccg atg cgt tgt tgg att ccg gca cca 336
 Trp Pro Arg His Val Leu Ala Pro Met Arg Cys Trp Ile Pro Ala Pro
 100 105 110
 cgt caa ttg cct acg aga ccg tcc aga ccg ccg acg gcg cac tac ccc 384
 Arg Gln Leu Pro Thr Arg Pro Ser Arg Pro Pro Thr Ala His Tyr Pro
 115 120 125
 tgc ttg ccc cga tga 399
 Cys Leu Pro Arg
 130

<210> 4
 <211> 132
 <212> PRT
 <213> Mycobacterium bovis

<400> 4
 Met Arg Val Gly Ile Pro Thr Glu Thr Lys Asn Asn Glu Phe Arg Val
 1 5 10 15

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Ala Ile Thr Pro Ala Gly Val Ala Glu Leu Thr Arg Arg Gly His Glu
20 25 30

Val Leu Ile Gln Ala Gly Ala Gly Glu Gly Ser Ala Ile Thr Asp Ala
35 40 45

Asp Phe Lys Ala Ala Gly Ala Gln Leu Val Gly Thr Ala Asp Gln Val
50 55 60

Trp Ala Asp Ala Asp Leu Leu Leu Lys Val Lys Glu Pro Ile Ala Ala
65 70 75 80

Glu Tyr Gly Arg Leu Arg His Gly Arg Ser Cys Ser Arg Ser Cys Ile
85 90 95

Trp Pro Arg His Val Leu Ala Pro Met Arg Cys Trp Ile Pro Ala Pro
100 105 110

Arg Gln Leu Pro Thr Arg Pro Ser Arg Pro Pro Thr Ala His Tyr Pro
115 120 125

Cys Leu Pro Arg
130

<210> 5
<211> 1386
<212> DNA
<213> Mycobacterium tuberculosis

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(1386)
<223> Sequence is identical to the complement of nucleotides 13172-14551
of GenBank entry GB:MTV030 [AL021428]
Sequence is identical to the complement of nucleotides 13195-14580
of GenBank entry GB:AE006919

<400> 5
atg acc atc agc gtc ttc gac ctg ttc acc atc ggc atc ggg ccg tcc 48
Met Thr Ile Ser Val Phe Asp Leu Phe Thr Ile Gly Ile Gly Pro Ser
1 5 10 15

agt tcc cac acc gtg gga ccg atg cgc gcg gca aac cag ttc gta gtt 96
Ser Ser His Thr Val Gly Pro Met Arg Ala Ala Asn Gln Phe Val Val
20 25 30

gcg ctg cgc cgc cgg ggc cac ctg gat gac ctc gag gcg atg cga gtg 144

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Ala Leu Arg Arg Arg Gly His Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Ala Met Arg Val	
35 40 45	
gat ctg ttc ggc tgc ctc gcg gcc acc gga gcc ggt cat ggc acc atg	192
Asp Leu Phe Gly Ser Leu Ala Ala Thr Gly Ala Gly His Gly Thr Met	
50 55 60	
tcg gcg ata ttg ctg ggg ctg gaa ggc tgc cag cca gaa acg att acc	240
Ser Ala Ile Leu Leu Gly Leu Glu Gly Cys Gln Pro Glu Thr Ile Thr	
65 70 75 80	
acc gaa cac aag gaa cgc cgg ctc gcc gag atc gca gcg tcc ggc gtg	288
Thr Glu His Lys Glu Arg Arg Leu Ala Glu Ile Ala Ala Ser Gly Val	
85 90 95	
acg cga atc ggc ggt gtc att ccg gtc ccg ctg acc gag cgt gat atc	336
Thr Arg Ile Gly Gly Val Ile Pro Val Pro Leu Thr Glu Arg Asp Ile	
100 105 110	
gac ctg cat ccc gac atc gtt ctg cca acg cat ccc aac gga atg acg	384
Asp Leu His Pro Asp Ile Val Leu Pro Thr His Pro Asn Gly Met Thr	
115 120 125	
ttc act gcc gcg ggc cca cac ggc cgc gtc ttg gcc acc gag act tat	432
Phe Thr Ala Ala Gly Pro His Gly Arg Val Leu Ala Thr Glu Thr Tyr	
130 135 140	
ttt tcg gtg ggc gga ggg ttc atc gtc acg gaa cag acc agc ggc aac	480
Phe Ser Val Gly Gly Phe Ile Val Thr Glu Gln Thr Ser Gly Asn	
145 150 155 160	
agc ggc caa cat cca tgc tca gtt gcc ctt ccc tac gtg tcg gcc caa	528
Ser Gly Gln His Pro Cys Ser Val Ala Leu Pro Tyr Val Ser Ala Gln	
165 170 175	
gaa ctg ctg gac atc tgt gac cgc ctc gac gtg tca att agc gaa gcg	576
Glu Leu Leu Asp Ile Cys Asp Arg Leu Asp Val Ser Ile Ser Glu Ala	
180 185 190	
gcg ctg cgc aac gaa aca tgt tgc cgc acc gag aac gag gta cgc gcc	624
Ala Leu Arg Asn Glu Thr Cys Cys Arg Thr Glu Asn Glu Val Arg Ala	
195 200 205	
gcg ctg ctg cac ctg cgc gac gtc atg gtt gag tgc gaa cag cgg agc	672
Ala Leu Leu His Leu Arg Asp Val Met Val Glu Cys Glu Gln Arg Ser	
210 215 220	
atc gct cgc gaa ggg ttg ctt cct ggc ggc ctc cgg gtg cgc cgg cga	720
Ile Ala Arg Glu Gly Leu Leu Pro Gly Gly Leu Arg Val Arg Arg Arg	
225 230 235 240	
gcg aag gtg tgg tat gac cgc ttg aac gcc gaa gac ccc act cgc aag	768
Ala Lys Val Trp Tyr Asp Arg Leu Asn Ala Glu Asp Pro Thr Arg Lys	
245 250 255	
ccg gaa ttc gct gag gac tgg gtc aac ctg gtc gcg ctg gca gtc aac	816
Pro Glu Phe Ala Glu Asp Trp Val Asn Leu Val Ala Leu Ala Val Asn	

260	265	270	
gag gag aac gcc tcc ggt ggg cgc gtc gtc acc gcc ccg acc aac ggt Glu Glu Asn Ala Ser Gly Gly Arg Val Val Thr Ala Pro Thr Asn Gly 275 280 285			864
gcc gcc ggc atc gtg ccg gcg gtc ctg cac tac gca atc cac tac acg Ala Ala Gly Ile Val Pro Ala Val Leu His Tyr Ala Ile His Tyr Thr 290 295 300			912
tcg gcc ggc gcg ggg gac ccc gac gat gtc acc gtg cga ttc ctg ctc Ser Ala Gly Ala Gly Asp Pro Asp Asp Val Thr Val Arg Phe Leu Leu 305 310 315 320			960
act gct gga gcc atc gga tcg ttg ttc aag gag cga gca tcg atc tcc Thr Ala Gly Ala Ile Gly Ser Leu Phe Lys Glu Arg Ala Ser Ile Ser 325 330 335			1008
gga gcc gag gtc ggc tgt cag ggc gag gtc ggc tcc gcg gcc gcc atg Gly Ala Glu Val Gly Cys Gln Gly Glu Val Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Met 340 345 350			1056
gcc gcc gcc gga ttg gct gaa atc ctc ggc ggc aca ccg cga caa gtg Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Ala Glu Ile Leu Gly Gly Thr Pro Arg Gln Val 355 360 365			1104
gaa aac gcc gcc gag atc gcc atg gaa cac agc ctc ggc ctg acc tgt Glu Asn Ala Ala Glu Ile Ala Met Glu His Ser Leu Gly Leu Thr Cys 370 375 380			1152
gac ccc atc gcc ggc ctg gtg cag atc ccc tgc atc gaa cgc aac gcg Asp Pro Ile Ala Gly Leu Val Gln Ile Pro Cys Ile Glu Arg Asn Ala 385 390 395 400			1200
att tcc gcc ggc aag gcc atc aac gcc gca cgg atg gca ttg cgc ggc Ile Ser Ala Gly Lys Ala Ile Asn Ala Ala Arg Met Ala Leu Arg Gly 405 410 415			1248
gac ggc atc cat cgc gtc acc ctc gac cag gtc atc gac acc atg cgc Asp Gly Ile His Arg Val Thr Leu Asp Gln Val Ile Asp Thr Met Arg 420 425 430			1296
gcc acc ggc gcg gac atg cac acc aag tac aag gaa acc tcg gcc ggc Ala Thr Gly Ala Asp Met His Thr Lys Tyr Lys Glu Thr Ser Ala Gly 435 440 445			1344
ggg ctc gcc atc aac gtc gca gtc aac atc gtc gag tgt tga Gly Leu Ala Ile Asn Val Ala Val Asn Ile Val Glu Cys 450 455 460			1386

<210> 6
 <211> 461
 <212> PRT
 <213> Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 <220>

<221>

<222>

<223> Sequence is identical to SwissProt entry SP:SDHL_MYCTU

Sequence is identical to GenBank entries GP:AE006919_13 and GP:MTV030_11

<400> 6

Met Thr Ile Ser Val Phe Asp Leu Phe Thr Ile Gly Ile Gly Pro Ser
1 5 10 15

Ser Ser His Thr Val Gly Pro Met Arg Ala Ala Asn Gln Phe Val Val
20 25 30

Ala Leu Arg Arg Arg Gly His Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Ala Met Arg Val
35 40 45

Asp Leu Phe Gly Ser Leu Ala Ala Thr Gly Ala Gly His Gly Thr Met
50 55 60

Ser Ala Ile Leu Leu Gly Leu Glu Gly Cys Gln Pro Glu Thr Ile Thr
65 70 75 80

Thr Glu His Lys Glu Arg Arg Leu Ala Glu Ile Ala Ala Ser Gly Val
85 90 95

Thr Arg Ile Gly Gly Val Ile Pro Val Pro Leu Thr Glu Arg Asp Ile
100 105 110

Asp Leu His Pro Asp Ile Val Leu Pro Thr His Pro Asn Gly Met Thr
115 120 125

Phe Thr Ala Ala Gly Pro His Gly Arg Val Leu Ala Thr Glu Thr Tyr
130 135 140

Phe Ser Val Gly Gly Gly Phe Ile Val Thr Glu Gln Thr Ser Gly Asn
145 150 155 160

Ser Gly Gln His Pro Cys Ser Val Ala Leu Pro Tyr Val Ser Ala Gln
165 170 175

Glu Leu Leu Asp Ile Cys Asp Arg Leu Asp Val Ser Ile Ser Glu Ala
180 185 190

Ala Leu Arg Asn Glu Thr Cys Cys Arg Thr Glu Asn Glu Val Arg Ala
195 200 205

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Ala Leu Leu His Leu Arg Asp Val Met Val Glu Cys Glu Gln Arg Ser
210 215 220

Ile Ala Arg Glu Gly Leu Leu Pro Gly Gly Leu Arg Val Arg Arg Arg
225 230 235 240

Ala Lys Val Trp Tyr Asp Arg Leu Asn Ala Glu Asp Pro Thr Arg Lys
245 250 255

Pro Glu Phe Ala Glu Asp Trp Val Asn Leu Val Ala Leu Ala Val Asn
260 265 270

Glu Glu Asn Ala Ser Gly Gly Arg Val Val Thr Ala Pro Thr Asn Gly
275 280 285

Ala Ala Gly Ile Val Pro Ala Val Leu His Tyr Ala Ile His Tyr Thr
290 295 300

Ser Ala Gly Ala Gly Asp Pro Asp Asp Val Thr Val Arg Phe Leu Leu
305 310 315 320

Thr Ala Gly Ala Ile Gly Ser Leu Phe Lys Glu Arg Ala Ser Ile Ser
325 330 335

Gly Ala Glu Val Gly Cys Gln Gly Glu Val Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Met
340 345 350

Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Ala Glu Ile Leu Gly Gly Thr Pro Arg Gln Val
355 360 365

Glu Asn Ala Ala Glu Ile Ala Met Glu His Ser Leu Gly Leu Thr Cys
370 375 380

Asp Pro Ile Ala Gly Leu Val Gln Ile Pro Cys Ile Glu Arg Asn Ala
385 390 395 400

Ile Ser Ala Gly Lys Ala Ile Asn Ala Ala Arg Met Ala Leu Arg Gly
405 410 415

Asp Gly Ile His Arg Val Thr Leu Asp Gln Val Ile Asp Thr Met Arg
420 425 430

Ala Thr Gly Ala Asp Met His Thr Lys Tyr Lys Glu Thr Ser Ala Gly
435 440 445

Gly Leu Ala Ile Asn Val Ala Val Asn Ile Val Glu Cys
450 455 460

<210> 7
<211> 1437
<212> DNA
<213> Mycobacterium tuberculosis

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(1437)
<223> Sequence is identical to GenBank entry GB:MTU87280 [U87280]
Sequence is identical to nucleotides 163-1599 of GenBank entry GB:MTCY427
[Z70692]
Sequence is identical to nucleotides 93-1529 of GenBank entry GB:AE007073

<400> 7
gtg acg gaa aag acg ccc gac gac gtc ttc aaa ctt gcc aag gac gag 48
Met Thr Glu Lys Thr Pro Asp Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Ala Lys Asp Glu
1 5 10 15

aag gtc gaa tat gtc gac gtc cgg ttc tgt gac ctg cct ggc atc atg 96
Lys Val Glu Tyr Val Asp Val Arg Phe Cys Asp Leu Pro Gly Ile Met
20 25 30

cag cac ttc acg att ccg gct tcg gcc ttt gac aag agc gtg ttt gac 144
Gln His Phe Thr Ile Pro Ala Ser Ala Phe Asp Lys Ser Val Phe Asp
35 40 45

gac ggc ttg gcc ttt gac ggc tcg tcg att cgc ggg ttc cag tcg atc 192
Asp Gly Leu Ala Phe Asp Gly Ser Ser Ile Arg Gly Phe Gln Ser Ile
50 55 60

cac gaa tcc gac atg ttg ctt ctt ccc gat ccc gag acg gcg cgc atc 240
His Glu Ser Asp Met Leu Leu Leu Pro Asp Pro Glu Thr Ala Arg Ile
65 70 75 80

gac ccg ttc cgc gcg gcc aag acg ctg aat atc aac ttc ttt gtg cac 288
Asp Pro Phe Arg Ala Ala Lys Thr Leu Asn Ile Asn Phe Phe Val His
85 90 95

gac ccg ttc acc ctg gag ccg tac tcc cgc gac ccg cgc aac atc gcc 336
Asp Pro Phe Thr Leu Glu Pro Tyr Ser Arg Asp Pro Arg Asn Ile Ala
100 105 110

cgc aag gcc gag aac tac ctg atc agc act ggc atc gcc gac acc gca 384
Arg Lys Ala Glu Asn Tyr Leu Ile Ser Thr Gly Ile Ala Asp Thr Ala
115 120 125

tac ttc ggc gcc gag gcc gag ttc tac att ttc gat tcg gtg agc ttc 432

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Tyr Phe Gly Ala Glu Ala Glu Phe Tyr Ile Phe Asp Ser Val Ser Phe	
130 135 140	
gac tcg cgc gcc aac ggc tcc ttc tac gag gtg gac gcc atc tcg ggg	480
Asp Ser Arg Ala Asn Gly Ser Phe Tyr Glu Val Asp Ala Ile Ser Gly	
145 150 155 160	
tgg tgg aac acc ggc gcg gcg acc gag gcc gac ggc agt ccc aac cgg	528
Trp Trp Asn Thr Gly Ala Ala Thr Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Pro Asn Arg	
165 170 175	
ggc tac aag gtc cgc cac aag ggc ggg tat ttc cca gtg gcc ccc aac	576
Gly Tyr Lys Val Arg His Lys Gly Gly Tyr Phe Pro Val Ala Pro Asn	
180 185 190	
gac caa tac gtc gac ctg cgc gac aag atg ctg acc aac ctg atc aac	624
Asp Gln Tyr Val Asp Leu Arg Asp Lys Met Leu Thr Asn Leu Ile Asn	
195 200 205	
tcc ggc ttc atc ctg gag aag ggc cac cac gag gtg ggc agc ggc gga	672
Ser Gly Phe Ile Leu Glu Lys Gly His His Glu Val Gly Ser Gly Gly	
210 215 220	
cag gcc gag atc aac tac cag ttc aat tcg ctg ctg cac gcc gcc gac	720
Gln Ala Glu Ile Asn Tyr Gln Phe Asn Ser Leu Leu His Ala Ala Asp	
225 230 235 240	
gac atg cag ttg tac aag tac atc atc aag aac acc gcc tgg cag aac	768
Asp Met Gln Leu Tyr Lys Tyr Ile Ile Lys Asn Thr Ala Trp Gln Asn	
245 250 255	
ggc aaa acg gtc acg ttc atg ccc aag ccg ctg ttc ggc gac aac ggg	816
Gly Lys Thr Val Thr Phe Met Pro Lys Pro Leu Phe Gly Asp Asn Gly	
260 265 270	
tcc ggc atg cac tgt cat cag tcg ctg tgg aag gac ggg gcc ccg ctg	864
Ser Gly Met His Cys His Gln Ser Leu Trp Lys Asp Gly Ala Pro Leu	
275 280 285	
atg tac gac gag acg ggt tat gcc ggt ctg tcg gac acg gcc cgt cat	912
Met Tyr Asp Glu Thr Gly Tyr Ala Gly Leu Ser Asp Thr Ala Arg His	
290 295 300	
tac atc ggc ggc ctg tta cac cac gcg ccg tcg ctg ctg gcc ttc acc	960
Tyr Ile Gly Gly Leu Leu His His Ala Pro Ser Leu Leu Ala Phe Thr	
305 310 315 320	
aac ccg acg gtg aac tcc tac aag ccg ctg gtt ccc ggt tac gag gcc	1008
Asn Pro Thr Val Asn Ser Tyr Lys Arg Leu Val Pro Gly Tyr Glu Ala	
325 330 335	
ccg atc aac ctg gtc tat agc cag cgc aac ccg tcg gca tgc gtg cgc	1056
Pro Ile Asn Leu Val Tyr Ser Gln Arg Asn Arg Ser Ala Cys Val Arg	
340 345 350	
atc ccg atc acc ggc agc aac ccg aag gcc aag ccg ctg gag ttc cga	1104
Ile Pro Ile Thr Gly Ser Asn Pro Lys Ala Lys Arg Leu Glu Phe Arg	

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355	360	365	
agc ccc gac tgc tgc ggc aac ccg tat ctg gcg ttc tgc gcc atg ctg			1152
Ser Pro Asp Ser Ser Gly Asn Pro Tyr Leu Ala Phe Ser Ala Met Leu			
370	375	380	
atg gca ggc ctg gac ggt atc aag aac aag atc gag ccg cag gcg ccc			1200
Met Ala Gly Leu Asp Gly Ile Lys Asn Lys Ile Glu Pro Gln Ala Pro			
385	390	395	400
gtc gac aag gat ctc tac gag ctg ccg ccg gaa gag gcc gcg agt atc			1248
Val Asp Lys Asp Leu Tyr Glu Leu Pro Pro Glu Glu Ala Ala Ser Ile			
	405	410	415
ccg cag act ccg acc cag ctg tca gat gtg atc gac cgt ctc gag gcc			1296
Pro Gln Thr Thr Gln Leu Ser Asp Val Ile Asp Arg Leu Glu Ala			
	420	425	430
gac cac gaa tac ctc acc gaa gga ggg gtg ttc aca aac gac ctg atc			1344
Asp His Glu Tyr Leu Thr Glu Gly Gly Val Phe Thr Asn Asp Leu Ile			
	435	440	445
gag acg tgg atc agt ttc aag cgc gaa aac gag atc gag ccg gtc aac			1392
Glu Thr Trp Ile Ser Phe Lys Arg Glu Asn Glu Ile Glu Pro Val Asn			
	450	455	460
atc cgg ccg cat ccc tac gaa ttc gcg ctg tac tac gac gtt taa			1437
Ile Arg Pro His Pro Tyr Glu Phe Ala Leu Tyr Tyr Asp Val			
	465	470	475
<210> 8			
<211> 478			
<212> PRT			
<213> Mycobacterium tuberculosis			
<220>			
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<223> Sequence is identical to SwissProt entry SP:GLN1_MYCTU			
Sequence is identical to PIR entry PIR:H70775			
Sequence is identical to PRF entry PRF:2323405A			
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Lys Val Glu Tyr Val Asp Val Arg Phe Cys Asp Leu Pro Gly Ile Met			
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Gln His Phe Thr Ile Pro Ala Ser Ala Phe Asp Lys Ser Val Phe Asp			
	35	40	45
Asp Gly Leu Ala Phe Asp Gly Ser Ser Ile Arg Gly Phe Gln Ser Ile			

50

55

60

His Glu Ser Asp Met Leu Leu Leu Pro Asp Pro Glu Thr Ala Arg Ile
65 70 75 80

Asp Pro Phe Arg Ala Ala Lys Thr Leu Asn Ile Asn Phe Phe Val His
85 90 95

Asp Pro Phe Thr Leu Glu Pro Tyr Ser Arg Asp Pro Arg Asn Ile Ala
100 105 110

Arg Lys Ala Glu Asn Tyr Leu Ile Ser Thr Gly Ile Ala Asp Thr Ala
115 120 125

Tyr Phe Gly Ala Glu Ala Glu Phe Tyr Ile Phe Asp Ser Val Ser Phe
130 135 140

Asp Ser Arg Ala Asn Gly Ser Phe Tyr Glu Val Asp Ala Ile Ser Gly
145 150 155 160

Trp Trp Asn Thr Gly Ala Ala Thr Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Pro Asn Arg
165 170 175

Gly Tyr Lys Val Arg His Lys Gly Gly Tyr Phe Pro Val Ala Pro Asn
180 185 190

Asp Gln Tyr Val Asp Leu Arg Asp Lys Met Leu Thr Asn Leu Ile Asn
195 200 205

Ser Gly Phe Ile Leu Glu Lys Gly His His Glu Val Gly Ser Gly Gly
210 215 220

Gln Ala Glu Ile Asn Tyr Gln Phe Asn Ser Leu Leu His Ala Ala Asp
225 230 235 240

Asp Met Gln Leu Tyr Lys Tyr Ile Ile Lys Asn Thr Ala Trp Gln Asn
245 250 255

Gly Lys Thr Val Thr Phe Met Pro Lys Pro Leu Phe Gly Asp Asn Gly
260 265 270

Ser Gly Met His Cys His Gln Ser Leu Trp Lys Asp Gly Ala Pro Leu
275 280 285

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Met Tyr Asp Glu Thr Gly Tyr Ala Gly Leu Ser Asp Thr Ala Arg His
290 295 300

Tyr Ile Gly Gly Leu Leu His His Ala Pro Ser Leu Leu Ala Phe Thr
305 310 315 320

Asn Pro Thr Val Asn Ser Tyr Lys Arg Leu Val Pro Gly Tyr Glu Ala
325 330 335

Pro Ile Asn Leu Val Tyr Ser Gln Arg Asn Arg Ser Ala Cys Val Arg
340 345 350

Ile Pro Ile Thr Gly Ser Asn Pro Lys Ala Lys Arg Leu Glu Phe Arg
355 360 365

Ser Pro Asp Ser Ser Gly Asn Pro Tyr Leu Ala Phe Ser Ala Met Leu
370 375 380

Met Ala Gly Leu Asp Gly Ile Lys Asn Lys Ile Glu Pro Gln Ala Pro
385 390 395 400

Val Asp Lys Asp Leu Tyr Glu Leu Pro Pro Glu Glu Ala Ala Ser Ile
405 410 415

Pro Gln Thr Pro Thr Gln Leu Ser Asp Val Ile Asp Arg Leu Glu Ala
420 425 430

Asp His Glu Tyr Leu Thr Glu Gly Gly Val Phe Thr Asn Asp Leu Ile
435 440 445

Glu Thr Trp Ile Ser Phe Lys Arg Glu Asn Glu Ile Glu Pro Val Asn
450 455 460

Ile Arg Pro His Pro Tyr Glu Phe Ala Leu Tyr Tyr Asp Val
465 470 475

<210> 9
<211> 1341
<212> DNA
<213> Mycobacterium tuberculosis

<220>
<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(1341)

<223> Sequence is identical to complement of nucleotides 4950-6290
of GenBank entry GB:MTCY427 [Z70692]

Sequence is identical to complement of nucleotides 4880-6220
of GenBank entry GB:AE007073

<400> 9

atg gac cga cag aag gaa ttc gtt ctt cgt acc ctg gaa gaa cgc gac	48
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1 5 10 15	
atc cgc ttc gtc cgg ctg tgg ttc aca gac gtg ctc ggt ttc ctc aag	96
Ile Arg Phe Val Arg Leu Trp Phe Thr Asp Val Leu Gly Phe Leu Lys	
20 25 30	
tcg gtc gcc atc gcc cca gcc gaa ctc gag ggc gcc ttc gag gaa ggc	144
Ser Val Ala Ile Ala Pro Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Ala Phe Glu Glu Gly	
35 40 45	
atc ggc ttc gac gga tcc tcg atc gag ggc ttt gcg cgg gtc tcg gaa	192
Ile Gly Phe Asp Gly Ser Ser Ile Glu Gly Phe Ala Arg Val Ser Glu	
50 55 60	
tcc gat acg gtg gcg cac ccg gac ccg tcg acc ttc cag gtg ctg ccc	240
Ser Asp Thr Val Ala His Pro Asp Pro Ser Thr Phe Gln Val Leu Pro	
65 70 75 80	
tgg gcc acc agt tcc ggc cac cac cac tca gcg cgg atg ttt tgc gac	288
Trp Ala Thr Ser Ser Gly His His His Ser Ala Arg Met Phe Cys Asp	
85 90 95	
atc acc atg ccg gac ggc tcg ccg tcg tgg gcg gac ccg cgg cac gtg	336
Ile Thr Met Pro Asp Gly Ser Pro Ser Trp Ala Asp Pro Arg His Val	
100 105 110	
ttg cgg cgg cag ctg acg aag gcc ggc gaa ctc ggc ttc tcc tgc tac	384
Leu Arg Arg Gln Leu Thr Lys Ala Gly Glu Leu Gly Phe Ser Cys Tyr	
115 120 125	
gtg cat ccc gaa atc gag ttc ttc ctg ctc aag ccc gga ccc gag gac	432
Val His Pro Glu Ile Glu Phe Phe Leu Leu Lys Pro Gly Pro Glu Asp	
130 135 140	
ggg tcg gtg ccc gtc ccg gtc gac aac gcc ggc tat ttc gac caa gcg	480
Gly Ser Val Pro Val Pro Val Asp Asn Ala Gly Tyr Phe Asp Gln Ala	
145 150 155 160	
gtg cac gac tcc gcc ttg aac ttt cgc cgc cac gcg atc gat gcc ctg	528
Val His Asp Ser Ala Leu Asn Phe Arg Arg His Ala Ile Asp Ala Leu	
165 170 175	
gaa ttc atg ggc atc tcg gtg gag ttc agc cat cac gaa ggc gca ccc	576
Glu Phe Met Gly Ile Ser Val Glu Phe Ser His His Glu Gly Ala Pro	
180 185 190	
ggc cag cag gag atc gac ctg cgg ttt gcc gac gct ctg tcg atg gct	624

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Gly	Gln	Gln	Glu	Ile	Asp	Leu	Arg	Phe	Ala	Asp	Ala	Leu	Ser	Met	Ala		
		195					200					205					
gac	aac	gtg	atg	acc	ttc	cgc	tac	gtc	atc	aaa	gaa	gtc	gcg	ctg	gaa	672	
Asp	Asn	Val	Met	Thr	Phe	Arg	Tyr	Val	Ile	Lys	Glu	Val	Ala	Leu	Glu		
	210					215				220							
gag	ggc	gcc	cgg	gcg	tcg	ttc	atg	ccc	aag	cca	ttc	ggc	cag	cac	ccg	720	
Glu	Gly	Ala	Arg	Ala	Ser	Phe	Met	Pro	Lys	Pro	Phe	Gly	Gln	His	Pro		
	225				230				235						240		
ggc	tcg	gcg	atg	cac	acc	cac	atg	agc	ctg	ttc	gag	ggg	gat	gtc	aac	768	
Gly	Ser	Ala	Met	His	Thr	His	Met	Ser	Leu	Phe	Glu	Gly	Asp	Val	Asn		
				245				250						255			
gcg	ttc	cac	agc	gct	gat	gat	ccg	ctg	cag	ctg	tcg	gaa	gtg	ggg	aaa	816	
Ala	Phe	His	Ser	Ala	Asp	Asp	Pro	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ser	Glu	Val	Gly	Lys		
			260				265							270			
tcg	ttc	atc	gcc	ggg	atc	ctg	gag	cac	gct	tgc	gag	atc	agc	gcg	gtc	864	
Ser	Phe	Ile	Ala	Gly	Ile	Leu	Glu	His	Ala	Cys	Glu	Ile	Ser	Ala	Val		
		275				280						285					
aca	aat	cag	tgg	gtc	aac	tct	tac	aag	cgg	ctg	gtg	cag	ggc	ggc	gaa	912	
Thr	Asn	Gln	Trp	Val	Asn	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Arg	Leu	Val	Gln	Gly	Gly	Glu		
	290					295				300							
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Ala	Pro	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ser	Trp	Gly	Ala	Ala	Asn	Arg	Ser	Ala	Leu	Val		
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cgg	gtg	ccg	atg	tac	acg	ccg	cac	aag	acc	tcg	tcg	cgg	cgg	gtc	gaa	1008	
Arg	Val	Pro	Met	Tyr	Thr	Pro	His	Lys	Thr	Ser	Ser	Arg	Arg	Val	Glu		
			325			330								335			
gta	cgc	agc	cct	gat	tcg	gcg	tgc	aat	ccc	tat	ctg	aca	ttc	gcc	gtg	1056	
Val	Arg	Ser	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ala	Cys	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Phe	Ala	Val		
			340				345							350			
ctg	ctg	gcc	gcg	gga	ttg	cgg	ggg	gta	gag	aag	ggg	tac	gtg	ctg	ggc	1104	
Leu	Leu	Ala	Ala	Gly	Leu	Arg	Gly	Val	Glu	Lys	Gly	Tyr	Val	Leu	Gly		
		355				360						365					
ccg	cag	gcc	gag	gac	aac	gta	tgg	gac	ctc	aca	ccc	gag	gaa	cgc	cga	1152	
Pro	Gln	Ala	Glu	Asp	Asn	Val	Trp	Asp	Leu	Thr	Pro	Glu	Glu	Arg	Arg		
		370				375					380						
gcg	atg	ggg	tac	cga	gaa	ttg	ccg	tcc	agt	ttg	gat	agt	gcg	ctg	cgc	1200	
Ala	Met	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ser	Ala	Leu	Arg		
	385				390					395				400			
gcc	atg	gag	gcc	tcc	gaa	ctc	gtc	gcg	gag	gcc	ttg	ggg	gag	cac	gtt	1248	
Ala	Met	Glu	Ala	Ser	Glu	Leu	Val	Ala	Glu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Glu	His	Val		
			405					410						415			
ttt	gac	ttt	ttc	ttg	cgc	aac	aag	cgc	acg	gag	tgg	gcg	aac	tac	cgc	1296	
Phe	Asp	Phe	Phe	Leu	Arg	Asn	Lys	Arg	Thr	Glu	Trp	Ala	Asn	Tyr	Arg		

420

425

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1341

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<211> 446

<212> PRT

<213> Mycobacterium tuberculosis

<220>

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<223> Sequence is identical to SwissProt entry SP:GLN2_MYCTU

Sequence is identical to PIR entry PIR:B70776

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Ser Val Ala Ile Ala Pro Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Ala Phe Glu Glu Gly
 35 40 45

Ile Gly Phe Asp Gly Ser Ser Ile Glu Gly Phe Ala Arg Val Ser Glu
 50 55 60

Ser Asp Thr Val Ala His Pro Asp Pro Ser Thr Phe Gln Val Leu Pro
 65 70 75 80

Trp Ala Thr Ser Ser Gly His His His Ser Ala Arg Met Phe Cys Asp
 85 90 95

Ile Thr Met Pro Asp Gly Ser Pro Ser Trp Ala Asp Pro Arg His Val
 100 105 110

Leu Arg Arg Gln Leu Thr Lys Ala Gly Glu Leu Gly Phe Ser Cys Tyr
 115 120 125

Val His Pro Glu Ile Glu Phe Phe Leu Leu Lys Pro Gly Pro Glu Asp
 130 135 140

Gly Ser Val Pro Val Pro Val Asp Asn Ala Gly Tyr Phe Asp Gln Ala

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145 150 155 160
 Val His Asp Ser Ala Leu Asn Phe Arg Arg His Ala Ile Asp Ala Leu
 165 170 175
 Glu Phe Met Gly Ile Ser Val Glu Phe Ser His His Glu Gly Ala Pro
 180 185 190
 Gly Gln Gln Glu Ile Asp Leu Arg Phe Ala Asp Ala Leu Ser Met Ala
 195 200 205
 Asp Asn Val Met Thr Phe Arg Tyr Val Ile Lys Glu Val Ala Leu Glu
 210 215 220
 Glu Gly Ala Arg Ala Ser Phe Met Pro Lys Pro Phe Gly Gln His Pro
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Ser Ala Met His Thr His Met Ser Leu Phe Glu Gly Asp Val Asn
 245 250 255
 Ala Phe His Ser Ala Asp Asp Pro Leu Gln Leu Ser Glu Val Gly Lys
 260 265 270
 Ser Phe Ile Ala Gly Ile Leu Glu His Ala Cys Glu Ile Ser Ala Val
 275 280 285
 Thr Asn Gln Trp Val Asn Ser Tyr Lys Arg Leu Val Gln Gly Gly Glu
 290 295 300
 Ala Pro Thr Ala Ala Ser Trp Gly Ala Ala Asn Arg Ser Ala Leu Val
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Val Pro Met Tyr Thr Pro His Lys Thr Ser Ser Arg Arg Val Glu
 325 330 335
 Val Arg Ser Pro Asp Ser Ala Cys Asn Pro Tyr Leu Thr Phe Ala Val
 340 345 350
 Leu Leu Ala Ala Gly Leu Arg Gly Val Glu Lys Gly Tyr Val Leu Gly
 355 360 365
 Pro Gln Ala Glu Asp Asn Val Trp Asp Leu Thr Pro Glu Glu Arg Arg
 370 375 380

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Ala Met Gly Tyr Arg Glu Leu Pro Ser Ser Leu Asp Ser Ala Leu Arg
385 390 395 400

Ala Met Glu Ala Ser Glu Leu Val Ala Glu Ala Leu Gly Glu His Val
405 410 415

Phe Asp Phe Phe Leu Arg Asn Lys Arg Thr Glu Trp Ala Asn Tyr Arg
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Ser His Val Thr Pro Tyr Glu Leu Arg Thr Tyr Leu Ser Leu
435 440 445

<210> 11
<211> 1353
<212> DNA
<213> Mycobacterium tuberculosis

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(1353)
<223> Sequence is identical to nucleotides 4871-6223
of GenBank entry GB:MTCY180 [Z97193]
Sequence is identical to nucleotides 7308-8660
of GenBank entry GB:AE007049

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Glu Gly Val Asp Thr Val Ile Gly Thr Val Val Asn Pro Ala Gly Leu
20 25 30
acc cag gcc aag acc gtg ccg ata cgc cgg acc aac aca ttc gcc aat 144
Thr Gln Ala Lys Thr Val Pro Ile Arg Arg Thr Asn Thr Phe Ala Asn
35 40 45
cct ggc ctc ggc gcc agt ccg gtg tgg cat acc ttc tgt atc gac caa 192
Pro Gly Leu Gly Ala Ser Pro Val Trp His Thr Phe Cys Ile Asp Gln
50 55 60
tgc agt att gca ttc acc gca gac atc agt gtg gtc ggc gat caa cgt 240
Cys Ser Ile Ala Phe Thr Ala Asp Ile Ser Val Val Gly Asp Gln Arg
65 70 75 80
ctc cgc atc gat ctg tcc gcc ttg cgc atc atc ggc gac ggg ttg gcg 288
Leu Arg Ile Asp Leu Ser Ala Leu Arg Ile Ile Gly Asp Gly Leu Ala
85 90 95

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tgg gcg ccc gcc ggg ttc ttc gag cag gac ggc aca ccg gtc ccc gcc	336
Trp Ala Pro Ala Gly Phe Phe Glu Gln Asp Gly Thr Pro Val Pro Ala	
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tgc agc cga gga aca ctg agc cgg atc gag gcc gcg ctt gct gat gcc	384
Cys Ser Arg Gly Thr Leu Ser Arg Ile Glu Ala Ala Leu Ala Asp Ala	
115 120 125	
ggc atc gac gcg gta atc ggc cac gaa gtc gaa ttc ctc ttg gtc gac	432
Gly Ile Asp Ala Val Ile Gly His Glu Val Glu Phe Leu Leu Val Asp	
130 135 140	
gcg gac ggc cag cgg ctg cct tcg acg ctg tgg gcg cag tac ggt gtc	480
Ala Asp Gly Gln Arg Leu Pro Ser Thr Leu Trp Ala Gln Tyr Gly Val	
145 150 155 160	
gcc ggg gtg ctc gag cac gag gcg ttc gtc cgc gat gtc aac gcc gcg	528
Ala Gly Val Leu Glu His Glu Ala Phe Val Arg Asp Val Asn Ala Ala	
165 170 175	
gca acg gca gca ggc atc gct atc gag cag ttc cat ccc gaa tac ggt	576
Ala Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Ala Ile Glu Gln Phe His Pro Glu Tyr Gly	
180 185 190	
gcc aac caa ttc gag atc tcg tta gcg ccg cag ccg ccg gtc gcg gcc	624
Ala Asn Gln Phe Glu Ile Ser Leu Ala Pro Gln Pro Pro Val Ala Ala	
195 200 205	
gcc gat cag ctg gtg ctg acc cgc ctc atc atc ggc cgt acc gcc cgc	672
Ala Asp Gln Leu Val Leu Thr Arg Leu Ile Ile Gly Arg Thr Ala Arg	
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Arg His Gly Leu Arg Val Ser Leu Ser Pro Ala Pro Phe Ala Gly Ser	
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Ile Gly Ser Gly Ala His Gln His Phe Ser Leu Thr Met Ser Glu Gly	
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Glu Ala Ala Val Ala Gly Val Leu Arg Gly Leu Pro Asp Ala Gln Gly	
275 280 285	
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Ile Leu Cys Gly Ser Ile Val Ser Gly Leu Arg Met Arg Pro Gly Asn	
290 295 300	
tgg gcc gga atc tat gca tgc tgg ggt acc gaa aac cgg gaa gcg gcg	960
Trp Ala Gly Ile Tyr Ala Cys Trp Gly Thr Glu Asn Arg Glu Ala Ala	
305 310 315 320	
gtg cga ttc gtc aag ggc ggg gct ggc agc gcg tac ggc ggg aac gtg	1008

203TH0"05424E09

Val Arg Phe Val Lys Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala Tyr Gly Gly Asn Val	
325 330 335	
gag gtg aag gtc gtc gac ccg tcc gcc aac ccg tat ctc gcg tcc gcg	1056
Glu Val Lys Val Val Asp Pro Ser Ala Asn Pro Tyr Leu Ala Ser Ala	
340 345 350	
gcg atc ctc gga ctg gca ctc gac gcc atg aag acc aag gcg gtg ttg	1104
Ala Ile Leu Gly Leu Ala Leu Asp Gly Met Lys Thr Lys Ala Val Leu	
355 360 365	
ccg tcc gaa acg acc gta gac ccg aca cag ctg tct gac gtg gat cgt	1152
Pro Ser Glu Thr Thr Val Asp Pro Thr Gln Leu Ser Asp Val Asp Arg	
370 375 380	
gac cgt gcc gcc att ctg cga ctt gct gcc gat cag gcg gat gca att	1200
Asp Arg Ala Gly Ile Leu Arg Leu Ala Ala Asp Gln Ala Asp Ala Ile	
385 390 395 400	
gct gta ctg gat agt tcc aaa ctg ctt cgg tgc atc ctt gcc gat ccc	1248
Ala Val Leu Asp Ser Ser Lys Leu Leu Arg Cys Ile Leu Gly Asp Pro	
405 410 415	
gtg gta gat gcc gtg gtc gcg gta cgc cag tta gag cat gag cgc tac	1296
Val Val Asp Ala Val Val Ala Val Arg Gln Leu Glu His Glu Arg Tyr	
420 425 430	
ggt gac ctc gat cct gcg cag ctg gcc gac aag ttc cgg atg gct tgg	1344
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Ser Val	
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35

40

45

Pro Gly Leu Gly Ala Ser Pro Val Trp His Thr Phe Cys Ile Asp Gln
50 55 60

Cys Ser Ile Ala Phe Thr Ala Asp Ile Ser Val Val Gly Asp Gln Arg
65 70 75 80

Leu Arg Ile Asp Leu Ser Ala Leu Arg Ile Ile Gly Asp Gly Leu Ala
85 90 95

Trp Ala Pro Ala Gly Phe Phe Glu Gln Asp Gly Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
100 105 110

Cys Ser Arg Gly Thr Leu Ser Arg Ile Glu Ala Ala Leu Ala Asp Ala
115 120 125

Gly Ile Asp Ala Val Ile Gly His Glu Val Glu Phe Leu Leu Val Asp
130 135 140

Ala Asp Gly Gln Arg Leu Pro Ser Thr Leu Trp Ala Gln Tyr Gly Val
145 150 155 160

Ala Gly Val Leu Glu His Glu Ala Phe Val Arg Asp Val Asn Ala Ala
165 170 175

Ala Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Ala Ile Glu Gln Phe His Pro Glu Tyr Gly
180 185 190

Ala Asn Gln Phe Glu Ile Ser Leu Ala Pro Gln Pro Pro Val Ala Ala
195 200 205

Ala Asp Gln Leu Val Leu Thr Arg Leu Ile Ile Gly Arg Thr Ala Arg
210 215 220

Arg His Gly Leu Arg Val Ser Leu Ser Pro Ala Pro Phe Ala Gly Ser
225 230 235 240

Ile Gly Ser Gly Ala His Gln His Phe Ser Leu Thr Met Ser Glu Gly
245 250 255

Met Leu Phe Ser Gly Gly Thr Gly Ala Ala Gly Met Thr Ser Ala Gly
260 265 270

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Glu Ala Ala Val Ala Gly Val Leu Arg Gly Leu Pro Asp Ala Gln Gly
275 280 285

Ile Leu Cys Gly Ser Ile Val Ser Gly Leu Arg Met Arg Pro Gly Asn
290 295 300

Trp Ala Gly Ile Tyr Ala Cys Trp Gly Thr Glu Asn Arg Glu Ala Ala
305 310 315 320

Val Arg Phe Val Lys Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala Tyr Gly Gly Asn Val
325 330 335

Glu Val Lys Val Val Asp Pro Ser Ala Asn Pro Tyr Leu Ala Ser Ala
340 345 350

Ala Ile Leu Gly Leu Ala Leu Asp Gly Met Lys Thr Lys Ala Val Leu
355 360 365

Pro Ser Glu Thr Thr Val Asp Pro Thr Gln Leu Ser Asp Val Asp Arg
370 375 380

Asp Arg Ala Gly Ile Leu Arg Leu Ala Ala Asp Gln Ala Asp Ala Ile
385 390 395 400

Ala Val Leu Asp Ser Ser Lys Leu Leu Arg Cys Ile Leu Gly Asp Pro
405 410 415

Val Val Asp Ala Val Val Ala Val Arg Gln Leu Glu His Glu Arg Tyr
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Gly Asp Leu Asp Pro Ala Gln Leu Ala Asp Lys Phe Arg Met Ala Trp
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Ser Val
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<211> 1374
<212> DNA
<213> Mycobacterium tuberculosis

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<222> (1)..(1374)

<223> Sequence is identical to complement of nucleotides 3104-4477
of GenBank entry GB:MTV003 [AL008883]
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of GenBank entry GB:AE007117

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Met Gln Gly Arg Leu Ala Gly Lys Arg Ile Ser Gly Arg His Phe Val	
35 40 45	
gac gac ata gcc acc cgc ggc gtc gag tgc tgc agt tat ctg ctg gcc	192
Asp Asp Ile Ala Thr Arg Gly Val Glu Cys Cys Ser Tyr Leu Leu Ala	
50 55 60	
gtg gac gtc gac ctg aac acg gtg ccc ggc tat gcg atg gcc agt tgg	240
Val Asp Val Asp Leu Asn Thr Val Pro Gly Tyr Ala Met Ala Ser Trp	
65 70 75 80	
gac acc ggc tac ggc gat atg gtg atg acg ccg gac ttg tcc act ctg	288
Asp Thr Gly Tyr Gly Asp Met Val Met Thr Pro Asp Leu Ser Thr Leu	
85 90 95	
cgg ctg att cct tgg cta ccg gga acg gcg ctg gtg atc gcc gac ctg	336
Arg Leu Ile Pro Trp Leu Pro Gly Thr Ala Leu Val Ile Ala Asp Leu	
100 105 110	
gtc tgg gcc gac ggc agc gag gtc gcc gtc tgc ccg cgc agc att ctg	384
Val Trp Ala Asp Gly Ser Glu Val Ala Val Ser Pro Arg Ser Ile Leu	
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145 150 155 160	
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165 170 175	
gac tac gcg ata ttg gca tcc tgc cgg atg gag ccg ttg ctg cgc gac	576
Asp Tyr Ala Ile Leu Ala Ser Ser Arg Met Glu Pro Leu Leu Arg Asp	
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Ile Arg Leu Gly Met Ala Gly Ala Gly Leu Arg Phe Glu Ala Val Lys 195 200 205	
ggc gaa tgc aac atg ggc cag cag gag atc ggg ttt cgt tac gac gag Gly Glu Cys Asn Met Gly Gln Gln Glu Ile Gly Phe Arg Tyr Asp Glu 210 215 220	672
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gaa atc gcc gac cag cac ggc aag agc cta acg ttc atg gcg aaa tac Glu Ile Ala Asp Gln His Gly Lys Ser Leu Thr Phe Met Ala Lys Tyr 245 250 255	768
gat gaa cgc gaa ggt aat agc tgt cac atc cat gtc tgc ctg cgt ggc Asp Glu Arg Glu Gly Asn Ser Cys His Ile His Val Ser Leu Arg Gly 260 265 270	816
acg gat ggc tcc gcg gtg ttt gcc gac agt aac ggg ccg cac ggc atg Thr Asp Gly Ser Ala Val Phe Ala Asp Ser Asn Gly Pro His Gly Met 275 280 285	864
tcg tcg atg ttc cgc agc ttc gtc gcc ggc cag ttg gcc acg ttg cgc Ser Ser Met Phe Arg Ser Phe Val Ala Gly Gln Leu Ala Thr Leu Arg 290 295 300	912
gaa ttc acg ctg tgc tat gcg ccg acc att aac tcc tac aag cga ttt Glu Phe Thr Leu Cys Tyr Ala Pro Thr Ile Asn Ser Tyr Lys Arg Phe 305 310 315 320	960
gcc gat agc agt ttc gcg ccg acg gcg ctg gct tgg ggg ctg gac aat Ala Asp Ser Ser Phe Ala Pro Thr Ala Leu Ala Trp Gly Leu Asp Asn 325 330 335	1008
cgc acc tgc gcc ctg cgg gtg gtt ggc cac ggg caa aac atc cgg gtc Arg Thr Cys Ala Leu Arg Val Val Gly His Gly Gln Asn Ile Arg Val 340 345 350	1056
gaa tgc cgg gtt ccc ggc ggt gat gtc aac cag tac ctg gcg gtg gcg Glu Cys Arg Val Pro Gly Gly Asp Val Asn Gln Tyr Leu Ala Val Ala 355 360 365	1104
gct ctc att gct gga ggg ttg tac ggt atc gag cgg ggc ctt cag ctg Ala Leu Ile Ala Gly Gly Leu Tyr Gly Ile Glu Arg Gly Leu Gln Leu 370 375 380	1152
ccc gag ccc tgt gtc ggc aac gcc tac caa ggc gcc gat gtc gaa cgg Pro Glu Pro Cys Val Gly Asn Ala Tyr Gln Gly Ala Asp Val Glu Arg 385 390 395 400	1200
ctg ccg gtt acg ctg gcc gac gcc gcg gtg ctg ttc gag gat tct gcg Leu Pro Val Thr Leu Ala Asp Ala Ala Val Leu Phe Glu Asp Ser Ala 405 410 415	1248
ctg gtg cgc gag gcg ttc ggc gag gat gtt gtc gcg cac tac ctg aac Leu Val Arg Glu Ala Phe Gly Glu Asp Val Val Ala His Tyr Leu Asn	1296

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420	425	430	
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Asn Ala Arg Val Glu Leu Ala Ala Phe Asn Ala Ala Val Thr Asp Trp			
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Asp Asp Ile Ala Thr Arg Gly Val Glu Cys Cys Ser Tyr Leu Leu Ala			
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Val Asp Val Asp Leu Asn Thr Val Pro Gly Tyr Ala Met Ala Ser Trp			
65	70	75	80
Asp Thr Gly Tyr Gly Asp Met Val Met Thr Pro Asp Leu Ser Thr Leu			
85	90	95	
Arg Leu Ile Pro Trp Leu Pro Gly Thr Ala Leu Val Ile Ala Asp Leu			
100	105	110	
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115	120	125	
Arg Arg Gln Leu Asp Arg Leu Lys Ala Arg Gly Leu Val Ala Asp Val			
130	135	140	

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Ala Thr Glu Leu Glu Phe Ile Val Phe Asp Gln Pro Tyr Arg Gln Ala
145 150 155 160

Trp Ala Ser Gly Tyr Arg Gly Leu Thr Pro Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asn Ile
165 170 175

Asp Tyr Ala Ile Leu Ala Ser Ser Arg Met Glu Pro Leu Leu Arg Asp
180 185 190

Ile Arg Leu Gly Met Ala Gly Ala Gly Leu Arg Phe Glu Ala Val Lys
195 200 205

Gly Glu Cys Asn Met Gly Gln Gln Glu Ile Gly Phe Arg Tyr Asp Glu
210 215 220

Ala Leu Val Thr Cys Asp Asn His Ala Ile Tyr Lys Asn Gly Ala Lys
225 230 235 240

Glu Ile Ala Asp Gln His Gly Lys Ser Leu Thr Phe Met Ala Lys Tyr
245 250 255

Asp Glu Arg Glu Gly Asn Ser Cys His Ile His Val Ser Leu Arg Gly
260 265 270

Thr Asp Gly Ser Ala Val Phe Ala Asp Ser Asn Gly Pro His Gly Met
275 280 285

Ser Ser Met Phe Arg Ser Phe Val Ala Gly Gln Leu Ala Thr Leu Arg
290 295 300

Glu Phe Thr Leu Cys Tyr Ala Pro Thr Ile Asn Ser Tyr Lys Arg Phe
305 310 315 320

Ala Asp Ser Ser Phe Ala Pro Thr Ala Leu Ala Trp Gly Leu Asp Asn
325 330 335

Arg Thr Cys Ala Leu Arg Val Val Gly His Gly Gln Asn Ile Arg Val
340 345 350

Glu Cys Arg Val Pro Gly Gly Asp Val Asn Gln Tyr Leu Ala Val Ala
355 360 365

Ala Leu Ile Ala Gly Gly Leu Tyr Gly Ile Glu Arg Gly Leu Gln Leu
370 375 380

Pro Glu Pro Cys Val Gly Asn Ala Tyr Gln Gly Ala Asp Val Glu Arg
385 390 395 400

Leu Pro Val Thr Leu Ala Asp Ala Ala Val Leu Phe Glu Asp Ser Ala
405 410 415

Leu Val Arg Glu Ala Phe Gly Glu Asp Val Val Ala His Tyr Leu Asn
420 425 430

Asn Ala Arg Val Glu Leu Ala Ala Phe Asn Ala Ala Val Thr Asp Trp
435 440 445

Glu Arg Ile Arg Gly Phe Glu Arg Leu
450 455

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